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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Fair, early, occasional rain later. Temp. 54-57 (12-13). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 52-59 (11-14). LONDON: Mild, variable cloudiness. Temp. 55-57 (13-14). Tomorrow: Little change. Yesterday's temp. 54-61 (12-15). CHICAGO: Mostly cloudy. Temp. 54-61 (12-15). NEW YORK: Mostly cloudy. Temp. 54-61 (12-15). WASHINGTON: Mostly cloudy. Temp. 54-61 (12-15). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	6.5	Libya	7.0
Belgium	10.0	Luxembourg	10.0
Denmark	1.0	Morocco	1.0
France	1.0	Netherlands	0.5
Germany	1.0	Nigeria	2.5
Greece	1.0	Norway	1.0
Great Britain	1.0	Portugal	1.0
Ireland	1.0	Spain	1.0
Italy	1.0	Sweden	1.0
Japan	1.0	Switzerland	1.0
Lebanon	1.0	Turkey	1.0
		U.S. Military	1.0
		Yugoslavia	1.0

U.S. Recognizes New Regime in Cambodia Coup

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The United States said today that it recognizes the new Cambodian regime that deposed Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

France Warns Of Risks Over Laos, Cambodia

PARIS, March 19 (UPI).—France demanded today that all "interested parties" keep their hands off Laos and Cambodia, warning that an extension of the Asian conflict would jeopardize the chances of peace in Vietnam and increase regional tensions.

In a declaration issued after today's cabinet session, the government of President Georges Pompidou demanded full respect for Laotian and Cambodian neutrality.

Sihanouk Welcomed By Peking

TOKYO, March 19 (AP).—Communist China today publicly affirmed it still regards deposed Prince Norodom Sihanouk as Cambodia's chief of state, and it staged an impressive show of support when he arrived in Peking.

Premier Chou En-lai, two vice premiers, the deputy chief of the general staff and a number of lesser officials were at the airport to greet his special Aeroflot plane.

Also welcoming him were the chiefs of 43 nations, including those of the Communist bloc, the Soviet Union, Britain and France.

The Hsinhua (New China) News Agency, monitored here in Tokyo, made no reference to the ouster of the Cambodian National Assembly yesterday of Prince Sihanouk.

But its dispatch was headed "Norodom Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia, arrives in Peking," and it reiterated the title in its last paragraph.

Moscow Silent on Ouster
MOSCOW, March 19 (AP).—Tass today indicated that Moscow still considers Prince Sihanouk as Cambodian chief of state, but belatedly admitted there was a political crisis in his country.

Almost 24 hours after Radio Phnom Penh reported that a coup had overthrown Sihanouk, the official Soviet news agency made its silence on the developments in Cambodia but stopped short of reporting his ouster.

The department said also that it had received a copy of a Cambodian note, sent to all foreign missions in the capital, in which the new regime underscored its determination to follow a policy of "strict neutrality."

A State Department spokesman told a news conference: "Our position is that the question of recognition does not arise."

He explained this by saying under questioning that recognition continues and the matter does not arise "for constitutional reasons."

Handy Formula
Under a formula frequently employed by the State Department to evade sticky matters of recognition in cases of this kind, the United States considers that continuity in government is not broken by a change of the chief of state as long as the change is achieved in a constitutional manner.

The spokesman, Carl E. Barthel, reported that communication between the State Department and the U.S. Embassy in Cambodia was re-established early today. Lloyd M. Rives, the ranking U.S. diplomat in Phnom Penh, said the situation was calm and Americans in the Southeast Asian nation were safe.

There are 11 Americans in the embassy and a half-dozen or so U.S. citizens who are permanent residents in Cambodia. There are under 100 tourists and a few American news correspondents, Mr. Barthel said.

He was asked whether the recognition announcement today meant that if Prince Sihanouk, who is in Peking after a visit to Moscow, were to establish a government in exile, the United States would refuse to recognize it.

"I'm not going to get into that," Mr. Barthel replied.

He said Mr. Rives reported that the notification of the change in government emphasized the constitutionality of the action as claimed by the new regime.

Answering a question, the secretary said: "It might be a difficult situation" if a Communist government were to supplant the neutralist Souvanna Phouma government and demand an end to U.S. bombing of the Ho Chi Minh trail through Laos.

The present government does not object to American air attacks on the road-trail network, but the Communist Pathet Lao and their supporters already have demanded an unconditional halt to such

Cambodia To Stick to Neutrality

Capital Reported Back to Normal

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK, Thailand, March 19 (UPI).—The Cambodian government of Premier Lon Nol and First Deputy Premier Prince Sisowath Sirik Matak has advised foreign governments that the ouster yesterday of Prince Norodom Sihanouk as chief of state will not change Cambodia's royal constitution or its policy of "independence, sovereignty, peace, strict neutrality and territorial integrity."

As diplomatic missions in Phnom Penh, the Cambodian capital, resumed their communications with the outside world after a blackout yesterday, they painted a picture of a quiet city. Troops were backed up by armored cars, were reported still outside the royal palace and government and public buildings, where they were posted yesterday.

No armed clashes or violent incidents have been reported so far. Foreign residents and tourists were said to be safe and unmolested.

Indications were that international air traffic, interrupted since yesterday, might soon be resumed. Commercial telephone and cable communications were still inoperative.

[Cheng Heng, Cambodia's new interim chief of state, today accused Prince Sihanouk of "monarchical blunders." Reuters reported.]

[In a message to the nation broadcast in a French-language bulletin by Radio Phnom Penh, he called on the people to "be calm and respect order for the honor of the fatherland." He said the National Assembly, which named him to succeed Sihanouk yesterday, had proclaimed a "state of emergency" and suspended all constitutional liberties for six months.

"Provoked People"
Elaborating on Prince Sihanouk's alleged "blunders," Cheng Heng accused him of having only the interests of his family at heart.

"Prince Sihanouk claims credit for building many hospitals and institutions, but where did the money come from? From the people. In this way he has provoked the people," he said.]

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Brandt and Stoph Meet, Agree to Further Talks

Will Continue May 21 In West German City

By David Bieder

ERFURT, East Germany, March 19 (UPI).—The government chiefs of East and West Germany, Willy Stoph and Willy Brandt, met here for the first time in an atmosphere of peculiar and unpredictable as today's mad March weather of cold snow flurries followed by bright sunshine.

They were stiffly formal as they shook hands at 9:30 a.m. on the platform of Erfurt's main station, both manifestly aware of this unusual instant in the history of their nation after 25 years of physical division and official ideological hostility.

Yet their reserve gave way to cordiality at lunch, to some moments of spontaneity and, at the end of the day, an agreement to meet again on May 21 in Kassel, West Germany.

The height of spontaneity occurred as Chancellor Brandt and Premier Stoph strode on a cordoned path to the Erfurt-Hof Hotel just across the square from the railway terminal.

A cheer went up from a crowd of 2,000 who had been held back to the north of the square by policemen. Suddenly they dashed forward to see the leaders they knew were there but could not see.

They burst through two barriers, knocked down large glass pedestrian crossing signs and three metal traffic signals. They chanted "Willy, Willy, Willy."

Then realizing the two leaders' first names sound the same, the surging throng switched to: "Willy Brandt, Willy Brandt."

Brandt Is Called to Window

The two leaders were already inside the hotel, and a reporter who was swept along said Mr. Stoph had broken into a sweat. The two delegations of 13 men each retired to upstairs suites. But the crowd wanted more.

They shouted: "Willy Brandt to the window. Willy Brandt to the window." This went on until 9:45 when the chancellor appeared at the third floor window, smiled, and gestured with palms downward, to quiet the enthusiasts.

The demonstration evidently took this country's Communist leadership by surprise.

East German officials here explained afterward that strict orders had been issued to keep workers on the job and children in their schools during Mr. Brandt's visit. Special police patrols turned back almost all East Germans who tried to enter the city this morning. The crowd assembled nonetheless.

As counterpoint to the enthusiasm of Mr. Brandt, local Communists organized several small demonstrations later in the day in front of the hotel conference site where slogans like "We hail Willy Stoph" were shouted. One group of factory workers added its own bit by yelling: "When the party commands, we obey."

Political observers of both East and West German sympathies were puzzled by the way the pro-Brandt manifestations were allowed to proceed. Some wondered whether it was deliberately encouraged by the conservative faction in the Communist leadership here as a means of demonstrating how dangerously attractive the West German chancellor is for ordinary East Germans.

Mr. Brandt told aides he was "overwhelmed" by the friendly demonstration and other shows of sympathy during his 40-mile rain journey from the border this morning.

[East German news media ignored the cheers for Mr. Brandt all day, but East German television commented that "this morning some backward people and provocateurs turned up who thought they had to fulfill their orders and disturb the start of the talks," the Associated Press said.]

The next phase of the meeting was formal enough as each leader read "declarations" of principles on behalf of his government, each about 5,000 words long.

Mr. Stoph started off by reiterating: (Continued on Page 4, Col. 3)



GERMAN SUMMIT—Chancellor Willy Brandt (left) and Premier Willy Stoph together in Erfurt before the start of their one-day West German-East German conference.

Mail Strike Spreading in Eastern U.S.

NEW YORK, March 19 (AP).—The nation's first letter-carrier strike continued to spread to wider areas of upper New York State, New Jersey and Connecticut as the city's mailmen defied a back-to-work court order.

Meanwhile, the 3,000-member Brooklyn Postal Union, representing clerks, drivers, mail handlers, and maintenance men, voted today to join the letter carriers in the strike.

[In Washington, Sen. Gale McGee, D., Wyo., chairman of the Senate Post Office Committee, said Congress "could not complete action before Easter recess" on a postal pay raise despite the strike by postal workers, United Press International reported.]

[He added, however, that his committee plans to rush a postal reform bill to the Senate floor in hopes the House and Senate can agree shortly on a pay raise and postal reorganization plan.]

As postmen in many cities across the nation prepared to vote on whether to strike, work halted in post offices throughout northern New Jersey this morning.

"If we don't get what we want, there's no sense in going to work ever," said one, "because we're being paid cooie wages."

Paterson, Hackensack, Jersey City and Bayonne were the major New Jersey cities affected. All mail deliveries were canceled at Stamford, Conn., when carriers there walked out at midnight. Letter carriers also struck at White Plains, serving a large area of suburban Westchester County, N.Y. A union official said the walkout at White Plains would virtually halt work in many outlying post offices.

Restraining Orders

The second of two temporary restraining orders issued yesterday was served today on the Brooklyn letter carriers union, Branch 41, ordering its 3,500 workers not to strike or picket. The other injunction was served yesterday on the union branch representing Manhattan and the Bronx.

A national embargo ordered at the start of the day-old strike already had diverted tens of millions of pieces of mail addressed to New York to storage bins in post offices around the nation.

Mail chutes and outside boxes in New York City were sealed. A postal official said the situation had "worsened" with mail accumulating at the rate of 15 million pieces daily and 90 percent of postal employees in the metropolitan area away from their jobs, as compared with 85 percent yesterday.

Opening Remarks

Premier Stoph:

ERFURT, East Germany, March 19 (AP).—Here are excerpts of East German Premier Willy Stoph's opening statement at his meeting with West German Chancellor Willy Brandt:

"Unfortunately our meeting cannot take place in the capital of the German Democratic Republic (DDR), although that was originally agreed upon. . . . All the people of Europe are following this meeting with understandable attention. In view of the tensions in Europe they expect a constructive contribution to the security of peace in the heart of the Continent. . . .

"In a few weeks is the anniversary of the end of the German Reich. . . . To learn from the disastrous politics of German imperialism and to insure lasting peace—that is the most human concern that should move the government chiefs of the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany. . . .

"We have always regretted that our policies have found no positive echo from the previous governments of the Federal Republic of Germany. . . . Following the frustration of Bonn policies to undermine East Germany, we await today . . . relations of peaceful co-

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Chancellor Brandt:

ERFURT, East Germany, March 19 (AP).—Following are interpolated excerpts from Chancellor Willy Brandt's 50-minute opening remarks to Premier Willy Stoph at his Erfurt meeting today.

After reaffirming West Germany's full allegiance to "freedom and social justice," Mr. Brandt went on:

"There should also be no confusion on another point of importance to our two governments.

"In view of the Four-Power agreements on Germany concluding in the years following 1944, agreements between our two states can neither infringe upon nor replace the existing rights of the Four Powers.

"This also applies for our agreements with the Three (Western) Powers as it does for those between the GDR and the Soviet Union.

"This applies in general to the bilateral or multilateral agreements to which we are committed. However, these agreements need not, and should not prevent us from dismantling the barriers between us.

"When I refer to the Four-Power agreements and to our

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Laird Would Bomb Red Trails Even If Pathet Wins in Laos

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird said today he would recommend continued U.S. bombing of North Vietnamese infiltration routes through Laos even if a Communist government came to power there.

While he was not predicting such a takeover, Mr. Laird told newsmen at the Pentagon that the North Vietnamese since 1962 have had the "capability" to take over the Vietnamese government.

Answering a question, the secretary said: "It might be a difficult situation" if a Communist government were to supplant the neutralist Souvanna Phouma government and demand an end to U.S. bombing of the Ho Chi Minh trail through Laos.

The present government does not object to American air attacks on the road-trail network, but the Communist Pathet Lao and their supporters already have demanded an unconditional halt to such

bombing if peace in Laos is to be achieved.

The Ho Chi Minh trail through Eastern Laos has been used for years by North Vietnamese forces en route to South Vietnam.

Pointing this out, Mr. Laird said he would urge continuing "as effective an interdiction as possible." Interdiction means attempting to cut off or impede the infiltration of men and arms.

"The military situation in Laos, the defense secretary said, "is not good." Pathet Lao and North Vietnamese troops are driving deeper into southern Laos after retaking the Plain des Jars and capturing a key Laotian base at Sam Thong.

President Nixon disclosed in a lengthy statement on Laos nearly two weeks ago that U.S. bombers had flown support missions for Laotian troops under Communist attack. In addition to the long

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

To Cope With Low-Level Raids

Soviet Units, SAM-3 Missiles Reach Egypt

NEW YORK, March 19 (UPI).—Many Soviet troops and modern SAM-3 anti-aircraft missiles have arrived in Egypt in the last week, according to information reaching sources in Cairo.

The missiles, designed to cope with low-flying enemy aircraft, are being sited at the port of Alexandria, at an air base of Cairo and elsewhere in Egypt, it was reported.

Soviet soldiers have been served driving trucks hearing the missiles on the desert highway linking Cairo with Alexandria.

For the last week, according to diplomatic sources, the highway has been closed to foreigners at several points and there have been rumors that it may be closed indefinitely to Western residents in Egypt.

The number of Soviet troops arriving in Egypt with the missiles, estimated from 1,500 upward, suggested to diplomatic observers that the Russians would operate the anti-aircraft weapons and the command radar support facilities.

In Washington, U.S. officials said the SAM-3 installations and

the Soviet troops began to arrive in Egypt on Feb. 25. They said the estimate of 1,500 troops appeared to be correct, although the flow was continuing and the precise number could not be determined.

[According to these officials, the Soviet troops apparently sent in to operate the new facilities are in addition to the 3,000 Soviet military advisers in Egypt.]

Concern has been voiced about Soviet reaction if Israeli aircraft attacked the new missile sites, the killing or wounding of Russians. The Soviet Union might then feel compelled.

It has been said, to send fighter-plane squadrons to protect the anti-aircraft forces.

The SAM-3 missiles have become important to the defense of Egypt since the Israeli action, begun in January, involving low-level air strikes against military targets in the heart of the country.

Many of the Israeli raids have been directed against Soviet-supplied SAM-3 missiles, which are effective against high-flying aircraft at an altitude of 50,000 feet but are generally unable to bring down low-flying planes.

It was a SAM-2 missile, according to Soviet reports, that ended the espionage flight of the American pilot Francis Gary Powers on May 1, 1960, when his U-2 plane was brought down near Sverdlovsk, in the Ural.

American pilots have learned in North Vietnam how to evade the SAM-2 by low-level attacks and by the use of electronic devices that deflect the missiles. Israeli pilots flying over Egypt have emulated the tactics developed in the Vietnam war.

The arrival of SAM-3 missiles in Egypt, however, appears to have confronted the Israeli Air Force with the risk of a greater loss rate if the raids are continued. Of the handful of Israeli planes shot down by Egyptians so far, most have been brought down by conventional anti-aircraft weapons. Only one instance has been reported in which an Israeli plane was brought down by a missile.

Moscow's decision to send anti-aircraft missile crews to Egypt became almost inevitable, according to some analysts, after Israeli

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A GOOD CROWD—East German policemen and plainclothes detectives struggle against a crowd of East Germans assembled in Erfurt outside the hotel where the two heads of government were meeting. The crowd managed to break through police lines.

Israeli Forces Raid Lebanon, Destroy 2 Houses in Reprisal

TEL AVIV, March 19 (UPI)—Israel launched its tenth raid into Lebanon since the 1967 war today to destroy alleged guerrilla bases used for attacks on Israeli border settlements.

An Israeli military spokesman

Soviet Troops And Missiles Reach Egypt

(Continued from Page 1)

air strikes in the vicinity of Cairo in January and early February. The Egyptian Air Force, although bigger than Israel's, lacks pilots sufficiently trained for combat against the skilled and experienced Israelis.

Following an Israeli air strike against a metal plant near Cairo on Feb. 12 in which 80 civilian workers were killed, there were indications that the Egyptian leadership was preparing the Soviet Union for aircraft capable of carrying out retaliatory raids against Israel.

The short range of Egypt's Soviet-supplied Sukhoi-7s and MiG-21s does not permit raids against Israel from Egyptian bases. All Egyptian air action has been directed, therefore, against Israeli positions in the occupied Sinai Peninsula, near the Suez Canal.

Israeli Unperturbed

JERUSALEM, March 19 (NYT)—Israeli officials said yesterday that they viewed the SAM-3 missile sites in Egypt as having more of a political than a tactical bearing on the Middle East fighting.

One Israeli military source said there was no reason Israel felt it could not destroy the newer missiles and their guidance network as they did the SAM-2 versions. The use of Soviet military advisers and specially trained soldiers to operate and service the missiles would not be a precedent, according to the best information available here.

It is said here that some Russians have already died in Israeli air raids against command centers and military positions.

Government Wins In Dutch Voting

AMSTERDAM, March 19 (AP)—The four political parties which form Holland's middle-of-the-road government maintained their popular vote majority in yesterday's nationwide provincial elections. The vote for the politically unimportant 11 provincial legislative assemblies was seen as a popularity test for the central government and a general rehearsal for next year's parliamentary elections.

The biggest surprise was the poor turnout of the voters: only 69 percent, against about 95 percent in previous postwar elections. It was partly caused by recent abolition of compulsory voting. In the past 53 years, those not appearing at the polls risked a fine.

Anti-Cigarette Bill Passes House

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—A bill to outlaw cigarette advertising on radio and television starting Jan. 2 and to stiffen the health warning on cigarette packages passed the House of Representatives by a voice vote yesterday with no debate.

The House added a provision giving cigarette manufacturers seven months after enactment of the bill to get to the market packages with the new label—"Warning: The Surgeon General has determined that cigarette smoking is dangerous to your health." The Senate must approve the seven-month grace period before the bill goes to President Nixon.

3 Lost at Sea in Gale

AARHUS, Denmark, March 19 (AP)—Three men were washed overboard from the 1,600-ton West German tanker Contank of Lubeck in the gale-whipped North Sea this morning, the Danish naval rescue center reported.

Russia Warns China Over Border Talks

Pravda Deplores Pressure Tactics

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, March 19 (NYT)—The Soviet Union today warned Communist China against trying to use belittled pressure tactics to gain concessions at the five-month-old talks on border questions between the two countries.

A lengthy, authoritative article in Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, said that since the discussions began Oct. 30 in Peking, China has been "fanning up anti-Sovietism" and making calls for war.

"Are those in Peking thinking of using this method to bring pressure to bear on the Soviet Union and influencing the course of the talks?" the article asked.

"Those who believe that it is only the Soviet Union that is interested in the solution of such a problem as the ascertaining of the frontier line between the U.S.S.R. and the People's Republic of China are quite wrong."

Most of the article, signed by L. Aleksandrov, believed to be a pseudonym for a high official, contained familiar denunciations of Chinese policy, and in particular the growing "war psychosis" in China that has often been alleged in the Soviet press.

Pravda also reiterated that the Soviet Union has no hostile designs on China and charged "Chinese propaganda" with spreading "inventions about the danger of an attack upon China from the North, inventions 'obviously borrowed from the bourgeois press.'"

Although the Pravda article added little to what is known already of the stalemated situation in Sino-Soviet relations, Western diplomats regard it as a very significant document—"a landmark" in the relations.

May Replace Kuznetsov

It is one of the infrequent times that the Soviet Union has referred specifically to the Peking talks, and diplomats said that the angry tone of the article is probably meant to convey Moscow's unhappiness with the slow pace of the talks, which have kept First Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily V. Kuznetsov in Peking for most of the five-month period.

Some Communist diplomats have been predicting that unless there is a breakthrough in the talks, Mr. Kuznetsov will be soon replaced at the talks. They said that as the No. 2 Soviet negotiator after Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, he is too valuable to be kept at a fruitless task.

The Pravda article also conveyed the Soviet irritation with the resumption of talks between Washington and Peking, which it linked to "imperialist" efforts to split further the Communist camp. China is blamed for playing into America's hands.

Mr. Kuznetsov reportedly indicated that the Soviet Union is willing to make some minor concessions (on the border dispute) if China renounces claims to the entire Far East, which it constantly has charged was illegally taken from China through "unequal treaties in the 19th century." But Chinese diplomats have said that Peking refused to talk about the border until Moscow agreed to a mutual withdrawal of troops from the border to a distance of about 60 miles, and renounced the use of force to settle disputes.

Arms Traffic Charged

The broadcast contained a charge by one deputy that Prince Sihanouk supplied arms to the Viet Cong at the same time as he was sending the Cambodian Army into combat with the intruders.

Analysts noted that the tenor of the assembly criticism reflected the principal views held by Cambodians during Prince Sihanouk's reign. The emphasis of popular criticism, the analysts said, had been on his failings in domestic affairs, whereas his frequently articulated neutrality had been genuinely popular.

Students of Cambodian affairs believe that Lt. Gen. Lon Nol and Prince Sihanouk, despite the deeply felt Cambodian resentment of Vietnamese territorial violations, would find little support for drastic deviations from Cambodia's attempt to remain as little involved in the war in Vietnam as their long frontier with South Vietnam allows.



FLIGHT FOR LIFE—Laotian civilians and soldiers disembark from an Air America C-123 at Vientiane, where they were flown from Long Cheng, under Communist attack.

Pentagon Sources Disclose

Inquiry on My Lai Indicates Dual Failure of Report System

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, March 19 (NYT)—The Pentagon investigation into the alleged massacre of civilians at My Lai in South Vietnam has indicated an apparent failure of two separate Army command channels to provide any word of the incident.

The charges brought Tuesday against 14 Army officers are based

Cambodians Stay Neutral, Capital Quiet

(Continued from Page 1)

Sihanouk's foreign policy incoherence. They noted that while defending the principles of Sihanouk's neutralism, the statement also declared that the crisis was provoked not only by the persistent violations of Cambodian territory by the Vietnamese Communists but also "by the attitude of Prince Norodom Sihanouk against the will of the entire Cambodian nation."

The Phnom Penh domestic radio service, monitored here in Thailand, has been broadcasting a recording of a closed session of both houses of parliament yesterday that ousted Sihanouk.

A number of deputies castigated the prince, largely for such domestic abuses as ruling dictatorially, nepotism, tolerating corruption and building government-owned casinos. They also repeated insinuations, often heard in Cambodia, that Prince Sihanouk's wife, Princess Monique, was linked through members of her family to widespread smuggling operations.

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on allegations that key officers in the American Division, whose units participated in the My Lai operation two years ago, failed to report the killings to higher headquarters. But they are also based on allegations that two other American officers, advisers to the South Vietnamese, failed to notify their superiors of a Vietnamese report about the same event.

The latter report, made more than three weeks after American troops swept the My Lai-4 hamlet of the Song My village complex, said that nearly 500 civilians had been herded into groups and shot, knowledgeable sources assert.

The American Division officers and the American advisers reported to two different chains of command—a fact indicating a double failure of the Army's reporting system.

New Atrocity Alleged

In addition, the 3 1/2-month inquiry under Lt. Gen. William R. Peers turned up assertions of a previously unknown atrocity, involving only South Vietnamese, sources said. Reportedly witnessed by an American officer, the incident allegedly took place the same day, March 16, 1968, in the My Lai area, but was not reported as required by Army regulations.

A total of ten officers and enlisted men, including two of the officers accused Tuesday, had earlier been charged with murder and assault in connection with the original My Lai incident, and 27 others are still under investigation in the case.

The Peers inquiry was aimed at determining whether there had in fact been a massacre and, if so, why the required war-crimes reports were not passed up the channels to the military command in Saigon, and beyond, to administration leaders in Washington.

Gen. Peers reported that there had been a "tragedy of major proportions" and that certain individuals "wittingly or unwittingly" had "suppressed" word of the incident from being transmitted up the chain of command.

Channels Traced

The reporting chain of command for the advisers at the time was from district headquarters to province headquarters, then to what was called "Provisional Corps" at Phi Lai, and thence to military headquarters in Saigon. The commander of the Provisional Corps at the time was Gen. William B. Rosson, now deputy commander of American forces in Vietnam.

An entirely separate chain of command existed for the American Division. Its officers were supposed to report any suspected war crimes to the Third Marine Field Force Headquarters in Da Nang, then commanded by Lt. Gen. Robert E. Cushman.

Pentagon sources expressed chagrin that, with two totally separate command channels, no word of the alleged mass killings is believed to have filtered beyond divisional or province headquarters. Gen. William C. Westmoreland was then commander of American troops in Vietnam; he is now Army chief of staff.

Details Withheld

The Pentagon declined to make public now the specific language in each of the charges against the 14 officers accused yesterday, on the ground that this might prejudice any trials that might ensue. Further, some officials said the language of the specifications in some instances might be changed as a result of investigations pending under Article 32 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, roughly analogous to a grand jury investigation, at which the accused will have the right to try to refute the allegations.

The Peers report, made available Tuesday, was so heavily censored that it added virtually nothing to previously published press accounts of the alleged massacre; entire chapters were removed from the report before it was released.

Most of the deletions from the 236-page report were made on the ground that the material could be prejudicial. A limited amount of classified information, on such things as enemy strength in the My Lai area, was also deleted.

Relief Troops Flown to U.S. Base in Laos

VIENTIANE, Laos, March 19 (UPI)—Allied sources said today that 300 "clandestine army" mercenaries had been flown into the U.S. support base at Long Cheng to help defend it against an advancing Communist-led force estimated at up to 3,500 men.

Three rounds of 107-mm. rocket fire hit Long Cheng before dawn today, but no damage was reported. Long Cheng, about 75 miles north of Vientiane, is the headquarters of Gen. Vang Pao, who has an army of about 7,000 men recruited chiefly from Hmong hill tribesmen and paid by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

There was no immediate indication of the identity of the mercenaries flown in, but some Thai officers here were reported working with Gen. Vang Pao's army.

The allied sources said Gen. Vang Pao visited Vientiane yesterday to discuss bringing reinforcements from other regions of Laos to the Sam Thong-Long Cheng area. Sam Thong, another main U.S. logistical support base, apparently is in the hands of the North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao.

Situation Unclear

The situation around Sam Thong is still unclear, however. Fragmentary field reports said fighting was still in progress in the area. Reports yesterday said Sam Thong had been overrun, but four plane-loads of government casualties—about 200 men—were evacuated from the Sam Thong hospital yesterday.

An observation plane with a U.S. Army military attaché aboard flew over Sam Thong this morning and was the target of small-arms fire but was not hit. There were no signs of life at the Sam Thong base or in the village, but radio contact was established with a Laotian commander in the area.

Those aboard the plane said they understood that government troops still held the ridges surrounding Sam Thong. Thousands of Laotian villagers in the area already have fled southward, joining the thousands who have fled from other Communist-occupied areas to escape U.S. bombing.

Mr. Laird said that if the Communists should exceed their limited activities of recent years and take over all of Laos, he would urge President Nixon to continue the interdiction to protect U.S. forces in South Vietnam.

Meanwhile, the White House indicated today that President Nixon would weigh developments in both Laos and Cambodia in deciding on further withdrawals of U.S. troops from South Vietnam.

But press secretary Ron Ziegler said the third-stage pullout of 68,000 men by mid-April was "proceeding according to plans." When these men are withdrawn, the authorized U.S. troop ceiling in South Vietnam will be 434,000, Pentagon sources said, a reduction of 135,500 from the high point.

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The White House spokesman said that since both countries bordered Vietnam, "obviously, the evolution of the events has to be taken into account and must be assessed by the President."

Until the recent Communist gains in Laos, Cambodia's demand that Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces get off of Cambodian territory neighboring on

Theodorakis III With TB Attack In Greek Prison

ATHENS, March 19 (NYT)—Imprisoned Greek composer Mikis Theodorakis has suffered a flare-up of his chronic tuberculosis condition and an International Red Cross physician has recommended that he be hospitalized, it was learned today.

The composer's wife, who visited him today at the seaside Oropos camp for political prisoners north of Athens, said he had coughed blood, had a fever and complained of exhaustion.

The camp authorities said they would move him to a sanatorium that has facilities for prisoners. Mr. Theodorakis, 44, noted abroad for his musical scores for "Zorba the Greek" and "E.T." has been held at Oropos since Oct. 23, 1969.

The British move followed an appeal for international consultations made by Prince Souvanna Phouma on Feb. 28. His appeal was addressed to Britain and the Soviet Union as co-chairmen of the 1963 Geneva conference.

In it, the Laotian neutralist leader condemned North Vietnamese intervention in his country and asked for urgent consultations among countries that signed the treaty creating Laos as an independent and neutral state.

Cautious Statement

Viet Cong, in Paris, Hints CIA Is Involved in Cambodia Coup

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, March 19 (UPI)—The Viet Cong today hinted that the Central Intelligence Agency was involved in the "highly coup d'etat" which overthrew Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia.

But reflecting the prudence born of the confused situation in Cambodia and the uncertain political future of the prince, all four delegations at the deadlocked Vietnam peace talks avoided detailed, direct comment on his ouster.

At the peace-talk session itself, Nguyen Minh Vy, the North Vietnamese representative, charged that "the United States wants to turn Cambodia into a second Laos, or a second South Vietnam."

He said: "The United States has maneuvered to change the present policy of Cambodia, thus has safeguarded Cambodian sovereignty and independence and advocated solidarity and friendship with the neighboring countries in Indochina in the fight against the common enemy, the U.S. imperialist aggressor."

Ly Van Sau, the Viet Cong press spokesman, made the hint about CIA involvement. He told reporters: "You know the United States pursues and intensifies its aggressive war in South Vietnam. You know the United States is intensifying its intervention and aggression in Laos. And you cannot ignore the classic CIA maneuver of deflecting independent and neutral governments from their just path."

But the prudence of the Communists was undermined by Mr. Vy's additional remarks at the conference. He mentioned an unsuccessful U.S. effort in the unspecified past to use paid Cambodian "agents" to "assassinate and overthrow the leaders of the Kingdom of Cambodia, but ekipped over the actual ouster of Prince Sihanouk."

South Vietnamese Ambassador Pham Xuan Lam blamed the ouster of Sihanouk on North Vietnamese troops using Cambodian territory as a sanctuary, and for bases and infiltration routes, turning Cambodian ports and border provinces into rear areas to launch attacks in South Vietnam.

Both sides pledged their attachment to the 1954 and 1963 accords and predictably blamed each other for their systematic violations.

Curiously, American Ambassador Philip C. Habib made no mention of Sihanouk in the Cambodian situation and hammered away once again in his unsuccessful effort to

elicit action from the Communists on prisoners of war.

Mr. Habib's only comment on the Cambodian events was to "reject in their entirety" the Communists' "erroneous charges and historical distortions."

U.S. press spokesman Stephen Ledogar turned away all questions about Cambodia by saying, "I cannot comment on why I have no comment without having a comment."

The U.S. command said today that Gen. Lloyd A. Ramsey and five subordinates were rescued yesterday after an all-night air and ground rescue.

Two men, one of them a lieutenant colonel, were killed in the crash seven miles west of Chu Lai. The cause of the crash Tuesday afternoon was not determined, but military spokesmen said it was not ground fire.

Gen. Ramsey, 51, commander of the American Division, was reported in good condition today at a military hospital at Chu Lai, the division's base 335 miles northeast of Saigon. The other survivors were in satisfactory condition.

The U.S. command reported 101 Americans killed and 324 wounded in fighting last week, the second weekly period this year that U.S. deaths have exceeded 100. South Vietnam lost 420 killed and the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong lost 2,382.

Military sources said South Vietnamese troops killed 40 guerrillas yesterday in a battle in U Minh forest that left government forces 33 dead.

The South Vietnamese casualties were believed to be the heaviest in a one-day action since last November, when at least 50 government soldiers were killed in a battle in the upper Mekong delta.

Nixon Weighing More Troop Cuts

Laird Would Bomb Red Trails Even If Pathet Wins in Laos

(Continued from Page 1)

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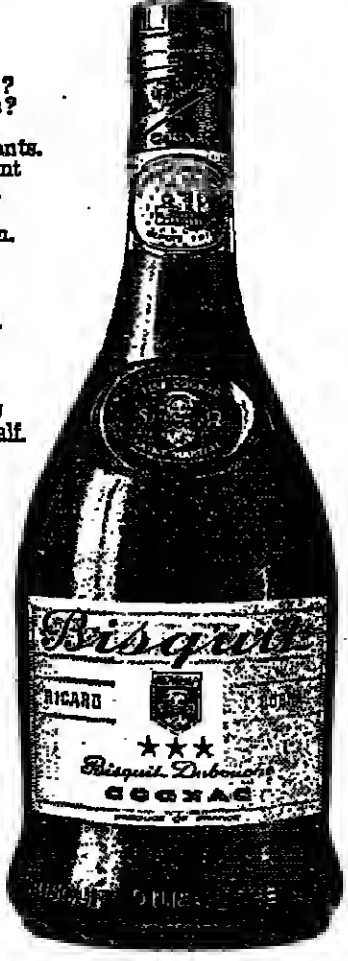
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Who is she?
Where is she from?
What does she like?
Her appeal
transcends all continents.
Her message is silent
but unmistakable.
Because she
is simply perfection.
She prefers
Cognac Bisquit.
Decisively French.
Smooth, mature
and confident
in the assurance
of a noble heritage
of a century and a half.
It is simply
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A Colleague Of Carswell Opposes Him

Helped Block Circuit Bench Endorsement

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, March 19 (UPI).—Judge John Minor Wisdom, a colleague of Supreme Court nominee G. Harrold Carswell on the Fifth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, revealed yesterday that he opposes Judge Carswell's nomination and that he helped block a letter of endorsement from the entire Fifth Circuit bench.

Judge Wisdom's position was made known in an interview on WFTV-TV, which reported that Judge Wisdom said he had doubts about Judge Carswell from the start and had warned other members of his court that he would send a letter of opposition of his own if his colleagues went through with a plan to send a letter of endorsement.

On Tuesday, Sen. Joseph D. Tydings, D. Md., revealed in the Senate that Judge Wisdom, also of the Fifth Circuit, had withdrawn his support of Judge Carswell.

1 Stand With Tuttle

In a telephone interview with the Washington Post, Judge Wisdom said he had never intended to endorse Judge Carswell and confirmed that he had told WTOP-TV, "I stand with Tuttle."

The Senate completed its third day of debate on the nomination yesterday with a charge by Sen. Alan Cranston, D., Calif., that Judge Carswell had violated three canons of judicial ethics through his "hostile and belligerent attitude toward anyone arguing a civil rights case" when he was a federal district judge in Florida.

Sen. Cranston revealed the name of another civil rights attorney who accused Judge Carswell of bias, Theodore Bowers of Panama City, Fla., whom Sen. Cranston said he had reached by phone. Mr. Bowers did not appear before the Senate Judiciary Committee during hearings on the nomination. Several other civil rights lawyers did and said Judge Carswell showed bias against them and their clients.

Sen. Cranston said Mr. Bowers told him that between 1964 and 1968, when Mr. Bowers argued before Judge Carswell, the judge was "hostile" even on "routine matters," turned away and didn't listen "criticisms" Supreme Court civil rights decisions from the bench in the midst of hearings on a civil rights case, and "verbally attacked U.S. attorneys appearing in his court on civil rights cases, as well as private attorneys."

Sen. Cranston said this conduct appeared to violate Canons 5, 10 and 14, requiring a judge to be "temperate, impartial, courteous and above reproach in his conduct."

In other developments on the nomination:

Senate minority whip Robert P. Griffin, R. Mich., predicted Judge Carswell would be confirmed with at least 60 votes. He reaffirmed his support for the nominee, despite mail running "four or five to one" against him and despite a statement Tuesday from Michigan's Republican Governor William G. Milliken, opposing the nomination.

Sen. Roman L. Hruska, R. Neb., a strong Carswell supporter, said the Senate had not meant to call Judge Carswell "mediocre" or suggest that mediocrity deserved representation on the court, when he told a broadcaster Monday, "even if he were mediocre, there are a lot of mediocre judges and people and lawyers, and they are entitled to a little representation, aren't they?"

Sen. Mark Hatfield, R. Ore., whose vote helped defeat the last Supreme Court nominee, Clement F. Haynsworth Jr., said he was leaning toward voting for Judge Carswell.

"How many times can I vote against an ABM and a Haynsworth and still be in the ball game?" he said, referring to several votes in which he had backed the President.

Sen. Mike Gravel, D., Alaska, announced he would vote against confirmation of Judge Carswell. Sen. Gravel was the only Northern Democrat to vote in favor of confirmation of Judge Haynsworth.

Sen. Gravel's announcement brought to 29 the number of senators either publicly opposing Judge Carswell or leaning against voting for his confirmation. But 53 senators are either committed or leaning favorably toward Judge Carswell, giving him a clear majority of the Senate so far. Eighteen senators have given no indication how they will vote. Ailing Sen. Earl B. Bumpers, D. Ark., is not expected to be able to vote and is not counted.

Sen. Gravel said he based his decision almost entirely on Judge Carswell's civil rights record. He said the judge used "his judicial position to delay and frustrate orders of higher courts in matters of desegregation."

'Never Underestimate the Power Of a Woman' Editor Now Agrees

NEW YORK, March 19 (UPI).—John Mark Carter, editor of the Ladies Home Journal, found himself surrounded yesterday by a hundred angry women demanding the magazine recognize its own slogan: "Never Underestimate the Power of a Woman." As a beginning they wanted his resignation.

Lounging in his office chairs, cigars dangling from their mouths, the women chided him, demanding that the magazine employ an all-female editorial staff, including a woman editor. The 87-year-old magazine has a circulation of 4,800,000.

"I will not negotiate under siege. I am not going to give editorial control of this magazine to you," Mr. Carter told the women repeatedly.

At one point, the editor's Lexington Ave. office was swarmed with women, most wearing slacks, but by midafternoon, all but 12 had moved into the corridor. The remaining 12 stayed to negotiate.

"Do what you want," Mr. Carter said. "Stay or go."



DIPLOMATIC FAREWELL CALL.—U.S. Ambassador to France Sargent Shriver and his wife arriving at the Elysee Palace to pay a final call on French President Georges Pompidou before their return to the United States, scheduled next Wednesday.

Federal Judges Will Report Publicly on 'Moonlight' Fees

By John P. MacKenzie

WASHINGTON, March 19 (UPI).—The United States Judicial Conference has formally scrapped the last remaining judicial reform proposal of retired Chief Justice Earl Warren in favor of a system of public reporting of the pay judges receive for non-judicial services.

Without mentioning the old Warren plan, which had called for a comprehensive but secret financial statement from each federal judge every year beginning May 15, the conference disclosed yesterday that it had a plan requiring less detailed financial reporting to cope with the problem of moonlighting, or outside work, by judges.

A statement released by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger said that the conference had adopted the recommendation of a committee headed by Judge Robert A. Ainsworth Jr. of New Orleans and the public reporting forms the committee had drafted.

Senator Plans Hearings

Meanwhile, Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D., N.C., announced hearings on his complaint that the conference—the policy and administrative arm of the federal judiciary—has been giving Congress unsolicited advice on legislative policy. The hearings will start April 7 before Sen. Ervin's Separation of Powers subcommittee.

Sen. Ervin and other senators criticized the conference last fall for adopting resolutions disapproving an amendment that would

have curbed legal services in anti-poverty programs and organized crime legislation aimed at broadening the power of grand juries.

"The judicial conference is engaged in activities today which were wholly unintended by Congress when it created the conference in 1922," said Sen. Ervin. "The aim of these hearings is to learn precisely how far the conference and the councils (of each judicial circuit) have deviated from the congressional purpose."

Burger Is Chairman

The conference, of which Justice Burger is chairman, includes 11 chief judges from the Circuit Courts of Appeals, 11 district judges and the chief judges of the Court of Claims and the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals.

Sen. Ervin has requested nearly every conference member to testify. The scrapping of the Warren plan could not be discerned from a press release but only by comparison with prior conference declarations about what the nation's more than 550 federal judges would be required to file.

The Warren plan would have required confidential filing of all non-judicial income, including stock income, along with debts. The new plan calls for public filing twice a year starting June 30 of "income received for any services other than judicial salaries" along with a list of gifts over \$100 and outside positions such as trusteeships and executorships.

Lack of Cash Delays Probe Of Panthers

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, March 19 (UPI).—A highly publicized private investigation of clashes between police and Black Panthers has been stalled for three months because anticipated financial support from the Ford Foundation has not been forthcoming.

Concern over political repercussions in Washington and publicity about the tax-exempt status of foundations may have affected the Ford Foundation's decision not to get involved with the controversial Panther issue, one member of the investigating commission said.

However, Mitchell Sviridoff, national affairs vice-president for the foundation, said not even an informal agreement had been reached to provide funds, although there had been discussions.

Asked whether the Ford Foundation drew back from the discussions because of the project's potential for political controversy, Mr. Sviridoff said, "The negotiations never reached that stage."

At least two members of the commission, however, said they felt the Ford Foundation had informal promises to contribute about \$100,000 to finance the investigation.

It was on the basis of that presumed promise, they said, that such prominent members of the commission as former Attorney General Ramsey Clark and former Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg had agreed to serve on the panel.

One member familiar with the negotiations said, "They (the foundation) certainly created the expectation that the money would be forthcoming, although it was never a solid pledge. I think the tax-reform act had a lot to do with it—that and the congressional pressure last October."

The tax-reform law ultimately placed a 4 percent excise tax on foundation earnings, prohibited any use of foundation funds to influence legislation, and restricted their support for voter-registration drives.

Subsequently, in the Ford Foundation's annual report, President George Bundy wrote that despite such criticism it would continue to support projects of social change in the 1970s. "We cannot align ourselves with those who believe there is no crisis in our society," he wrote.

The Panther police investigating commission was announced last Dec. 15 after a series of violent clashes across the country. Twenty-eight civil-rights leaders, prominent lawyers, and church officials joined the "commission of inquiry."

A spokesman said the commission is seeking other sources of funds and expects to have its problems resolved within two weeks.

Seale Is Quiet As Trial Opens on Murder Charge

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 19 (AP).—In contrast to his behavior during a previous trial of the "Chicago 8," Black Panther chairman Bobby G. Seale sat quietly in a courtroom yesterday as he was presented on charges of murder and kidnapping.

Mr. Seale's pleas to the charges were postponed until April 14. Superior Court Judge Harold Mulvey gave Mr. Seale's lawyer, Charles Garry, permission to represent him during the trial, although Mr. Garry is not a member of the Communist bar.

Mr. Seale is accused of ordering the abduction and slaying of Alex Rackley, a New York City Black Panther who police say was suspected by the party of being an informer. Mr. Rackley's body was found May 31.

Cosmos-327 Is Up

MOSCOW, March 19 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has orbited another unmanned spacecraft in its Cosmos series, the news agency Press announced today.

Shriver Sees Pompidou for Final Lunch

Ambassador Returns To U.S. Wednesday

PARIS, March 19.—Ambassador Sargent Shriver was guest today at a final lunch given for him by President Georges Pompidou. Mr. Shriver leaves Paris to return to the United States Wednesday.

Eighteen persons attended the lunch today, including Mrs. Pompidou and Mrs. Shriver, Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann, Post and Telecommunications Minister Robert Galley and Robert Blake, who will be chargé d'affaires ad interim in absence of the ambassador.

Mr. Shriver is paying final calls on Prime Minister Jacques Chabanolles, Defense Minister Michel Delebarre and Mr. Schumann in preparation for his departure. Tomorrow, Mr. Shriver will give a final reception at the ambassador's residence.

The new ambassador to Paris, Arthur H. Watson, is not expected here until sometime in May. Among the messages Mr. Shriver has received was one today from Gérard Souchail, director of the Association France-States-Unit.

"We are aware," said Mr. Souchail, "that the cause of Franco-American friendship is losing the support of an active and influential diplomat. We hope, however, that he will meet with such success in his new career that he will continue to influence relations between our two countries."

Mr. Shriver, who arrived here as ambassador in May, 1968, replacing Charles E. Bohlen, has not yet announced his future intentions. He is widely expected, however, to run for the governorship of Maryland.

He will spend his final weekend in France on a visit to the Camargue in the south, returning Monday to prepare his departure.

N.Y. Senate Votes An Abortion Law

ALBANY, N.Y., March 19 (UPI).—The Senate voted by 31-26 yesterday to give New York State a liberal abortion law.

Critics of the bill said it would "legalize murder."

The measure repealing abortion restrictions now goes to the assembly, which narrowly defeated a less liberal proposal last year. Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller has indicated he would sign repeal legislation. The bill leaves the decision up to the woman desiring an abortion and her doctor. Unlike similar legislation passed recently in Hawaii, the New York proposal has no residency requirement.

Volpe to Propose Airliners Have Bulletproof Cockpits

WASHINGTON, March 19 (Reuters).—Transportation Secretary John Volpe said his department will propose bulletproofing aircraft cockpit bulkheads and the installation of passenger and luggage pre-screening devices to combat aircraft hijacking.

Mr. Volpe and Jack Shaffer, Federal Aviation Administrator, spoke to newsmen following their day-long meeting with representatives of airline pilots. Present at the press conference were Capt. Robert Tully, vice-president of the Airline Pilots Association, and Capt. Terry Webb, an Eastern Air Line pilot.

Mr. Volpe said that the pilots' suggestions centered on improvements in effective passenger pre-screening devices and security on board.

He said that several months ago the most promising method of preventing violence aboard aircraft was to apply a system to identify violence-prone passengers. Three airlines—Eastern, TWA and Pan American—are currently using such a system. Three more airlines may soon begin using the same system, which is based on a behavioral profile of violence-prone passengers.

U.S. May Charge Airliner Gunman With Air Piracy

BOSTON, March 19 (AP).—U.S. Attorney Herbert F. Travers Jr. says the short-order cook charged with murder in the aerial gun-shot slaying of an airliner co-pilot also may be accused under the Federal Air Piracy Act.

Conviction on either charge could bring a death penalty. The alleged assailant, John J. Divito, 37, remained under heavy sedation at Massachusetts General Hospital after removal of a bullet from his stomach yesterday.

He was also wounded in the chest and right arm during the airborne struggle in the cockpit of an Eastern Air Lines plane Tuesday night. Doctors described his condition as satisfactory.

Also in satisfactory condition was pilot Robert M. Wilbur Jr., 35, who landed the twin-jet DC-9, carrying 66 passengers and a crew of five, at Logan International Airport, although shot in both arms.

Swiss Offer Reward

BERN, March 19 (AP).—Swiss authorities today offered \$50,000 Swiss francs (\$11,500) for information indicating the perpetrators of the presumed bomb attack of a Swissair plane which crashed at Wuerenlingen last month, killing all the occupants.

DIAMONDS

You can save up to 50 percent on single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's largest cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to your lady, buy for investment, for personal use.

Write airmail for price list or visit us:

Joachim Goldenstein

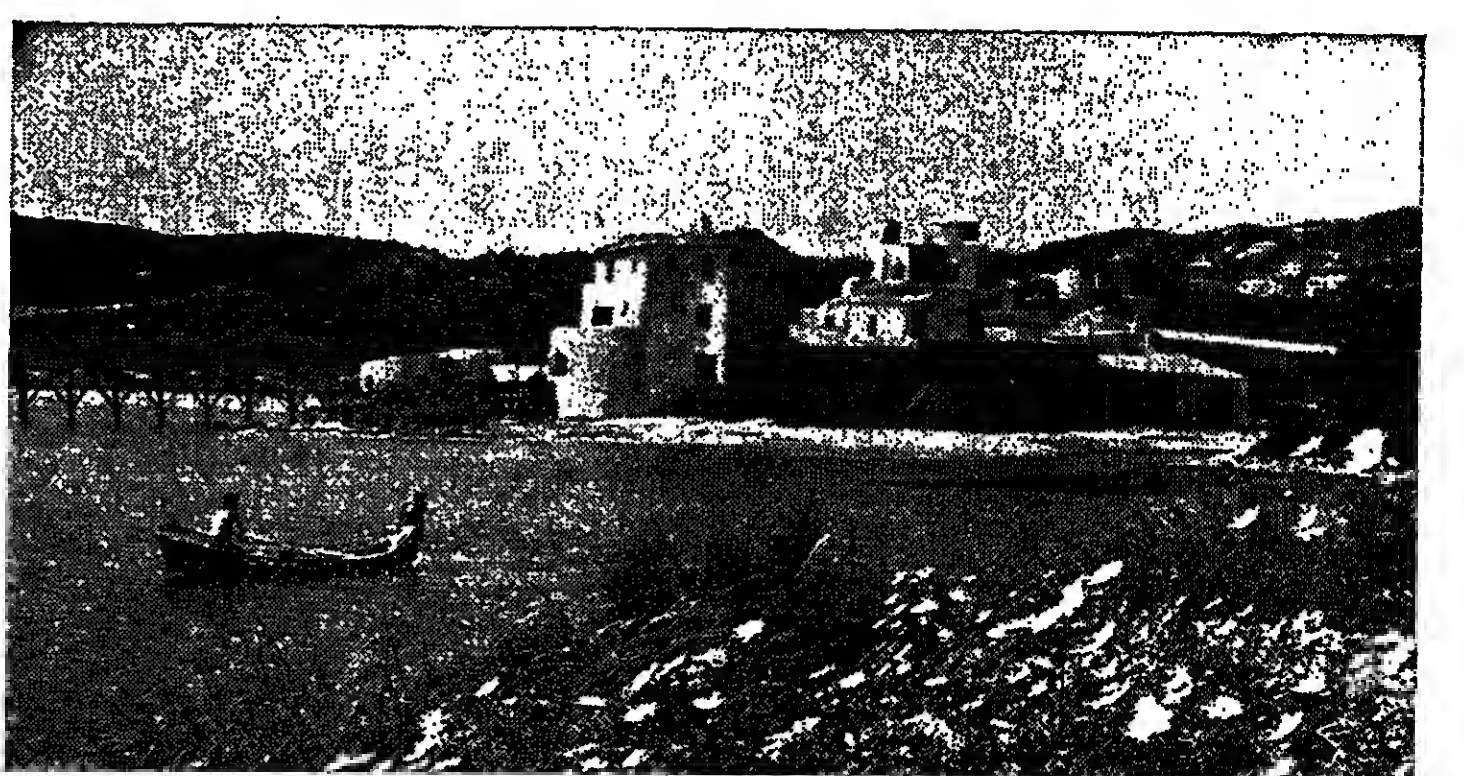
DIAMOND CLUB

62 "elkenstraat," Antwerp (Belgium).

Gold Medal

1958

Worth: Famous Name applied to exclusive Paris perfumes. Masc. "Monsieur Worth". Fem. "Je Reviens". To be used on very special occasions to express with delicacy that definite feeling for someone. My gift to you: "Monsieur Worth" and mine to you: "Je Reviens".



The Costa Smeralda: the Mediterranean's most beautiful refuge from noise and harassment

Villas here start at £10,000 including land

The Costa Smeralda is a privately-owned strip of the spectacular north-east coast of Sardinia. Bit by bit, this land is being sold to people who want a Mediterranean retreat—and the right to privacy.

Not "will be"—is. Ten years ago the Costa Smeralda was virgin rock and sand. Today, after the building of a complete infrastructure network, and the investment of \$80,000,000, it is an established community.

The roads are already built. The water mains and electricity cables are laid. The telecommunications work. There is a medical station, a good laundry, and you can get domestic help. Six superb hotels, two of them in the luxury international class, are in operation. Food can be delivered fresh daily to your door—or caught off Costa Smeralda's 80 beaches and served up steaming for lunch.

What would you like to do? If you do not come to the Costa Smeralda for quietness alone, there are many ways to keep busy. There's tennis, riding, fishing, and every kind of water sport. A superb golf course, designed by Robert Trent Jones, will be completed by the end of the year.

Porto Cervo, the village "capital", is breathtakingly beautiful, built around a harbour-front piazza. Its shops sell all you will ever need for a holiday or for the year round. A tiny supermarket carries everything from washing powder to magnums of champagne. Three boutiques have racks of Canaby Street and more traditional gear. You can buy jewellery, fresh fruit,

vegetables, pharmaceuticals and outdoor motors. You can rent a car or boat; pick up copies of today's European newspapers.

How do you want to live? You can buy an apartment or a villa on the Costa Smeralda. The Real Estate Agency can recommend architects and builders, and provide complete supervision. Or you may select your own architect to work within the guidelines laid down by the Architectural Committee. When you buy any property, you automatically become a voting member of the consortium of property owners.

Speed-of-building note: You could move into your private villa between six and nine months after negotiating site and plans. So far, and yet so near. The Costa Smeralda is remote but accessible. Alghero, the Sardinian airline, flies

daily from Rome, Milan, Genoa and Nice to Olbia (only 30 minutes by road to the Costa Smeralda). Olbia's 4,000 ft. all-weather paved airstrip can handle any private plane up to Gulfstream II size and performance.

Car ferries sail regularly from Genoa, Civitavecchia and Toulon. Porto Cervo harbour is the best-equipped in the Mediterranean. A sheltered, deep-water port, it can take yachts drawing up to 21 feet. At quayside it offers plug-in electricity, fresh water and telephone.

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Consorzio Costa Smeralda

Lays Wreath at Monument

Brandt Takes Break in Talks To Honor Buchenwald Dead

BUCHENWALD, East Germany, March 19 (Reuters).—Chancellor Willy Brandt today paid homage to the 56,000 Nazi victims who died at Buchenwald, the biggest and most notorious Nazi concentration camp on German soil.

High on a slope with a glorious view over the picturesque city of Weimar, the chancellor, accompanied by East German Foreign Minister Otto Winzer, laid a wreath at the stark stone monument to the dead.

No Wheel Turns On 5th Ave. for 2 Hours April 22

NEW YORK, March 19 (AP).—Mayor John V. Lindsay has banned all nighttime traffic April 22 on Fifth Avenue, the city's fashionable main street, in support of a nationwide "Earth Day" protest against pollution.

A 46-block stretch of the Manhattan avenue will be closed to vehicles for two hours so that "one of the most beautiful streets in the world will become for this one day, at least, a pedestrian mall for our citizens to enjoy," Mr. Lindsay said yesterday.

"Earth Day" began as a student movement. Students plan teach-ins and demonstrations April 22 against polluters of the environment in hundreds of U.S. communities.

These included many German Communists and Social Democrats. During the brief ceremony, Mr. Brandt stared straight ahead as the East German military band broke into the unaccustomed strains of the West German national anthem, followed by its own anthem "Arise From Ruins."

A crowd of mostly young people was waiting for the chancellor, many of them with Communist and East German flags and slogans proclaiming friendship with the Soviet Union.

During the trip through Weimar, 15 miles from here, hundreds of people gathered at street corners to wave as the procession went by.

As Mr. Brandt and Mr. Winzer entered the monument with the wreath, the band began a slow drum roll and the bell of Buchenwald, which in earlier days could strike a chill in the hearts of inmates, rang out mournfully over the snow-covered countryside.

As the two statesmen left the monument and climbed the steps the band swung into the revolutionary song, "Brothers Forward to Sun and Freedom" which is sung by both Communists and Social Democrats.

The chancellor then paid a brief visit to the memorial to Ernst Thälmann. The former German Communist party leader, and Rudolf Breitscheid, a prominent Social Democrat, who both died at Buchenwald in 1944.

While Mr. Brandt traveled to Buchenwald, East German Premier Willi Stoph traveled to Suhl, about 24 miles southwest of Erfurt, to inform party chief Walter Ulbricht on the talks. Mr. Ulbricht was in Suhl on a ceremonial visit.

Brandt, Stoph Hold Talks In Erfurt

Agree to Continue May 21 in Kassel

(Continued from Page 1) ting East Germany's demand for "internationally legal recognition" from West Germany and the taking up of diplomatic relations on the basis of a treaty.

He coupled this with a demand for indemnification for 100-billion marks which he asserted had been drained from his part of Germany by the Bonn government during the "period of open borders" before 1961, when the Communists built the Berlin wall.

Mr. Stoph's speech was distinguished by its polite and business-like tone, qualities not always abounding in speeches of his colleagues, and by its final emphasis on "determination to reach constructive solutions." He said he was willing to meet Mr. Brandt again in West Germany as long as the site was "near the border." That would rule out Bonn, the West German capital.

In his reply, Mr. Brandt sidestepped Mr. Stoph's specific question whether West Germany was ready to "negotiate a treaty" on equal relations with East Germany.

But he assured his host that he considered it imperative to find out through further talks how to agree on a treaty. He suggested that joint commissions could be set up to pursue this matter in detail.

"The initial impression left by the 'declarations' was that the two German states were inching toward some kind of agreement, rather than away from it.

However, it was clear that East Germany wants a "recognition" treaty as the beginning of relations with West Germany, while the Bonn government still views a treaty as the end of a lengthy process of improvement in bilateral relations.

According to the West German spokesman, Conrad Ahlers, the Social Democratic chancellor and the Communist premier "got over their inhibitions" over a luncheon that included mountain trout and veal cutlets, washed down with East German wine.

The two delegations resumed talks in the early afternoon. At 4 p. m. Mr. Brandt paused and drove off with East Germany's Foreign Minister Otto Winzer to the nearby Buchenwald concentration camp memorial.

Later, talks with Premier Stoph went on from 6 p. m. to almost 10 p. m., after which the Brandt party boarded its train and went back to Bonn.

Mr. Ahlers came to the press center at Erfurt's International Garden Show grounds to read a brief communiqué announcing the next meeting in Kassel. He added that both the chancellor and the premier considered today's talks "useful."

Protests Staged At Draft Boards; 100 Held in N.Y.

NEW YORK, March 19 (AP).—Many demonstrators were hauled off by police today during confrontations outside the nation's draft boards, part of a week-long anti-draft campaign.

More than 100 demonstrators were taken into custody in New York City, including the wife of the Rev. Dr. John C. Bennett, president of the Union Theological Seminary, and columnist Murray Kempton.

The demonstration was held despite the closing of the city's 96 draft boards to avoid confrontations.

Some 500 young people showed up in Philadelphia's Center City Plaza, but rally speakers expressed disappointment in the size of the turnout. About 80 persons handed in what they said were their draft registration or classification cards at the rally.

In Washington, draft protesters blocked the entrance to national headquarters of the Selective Service System with a black coffin that they said contained some draft cards.

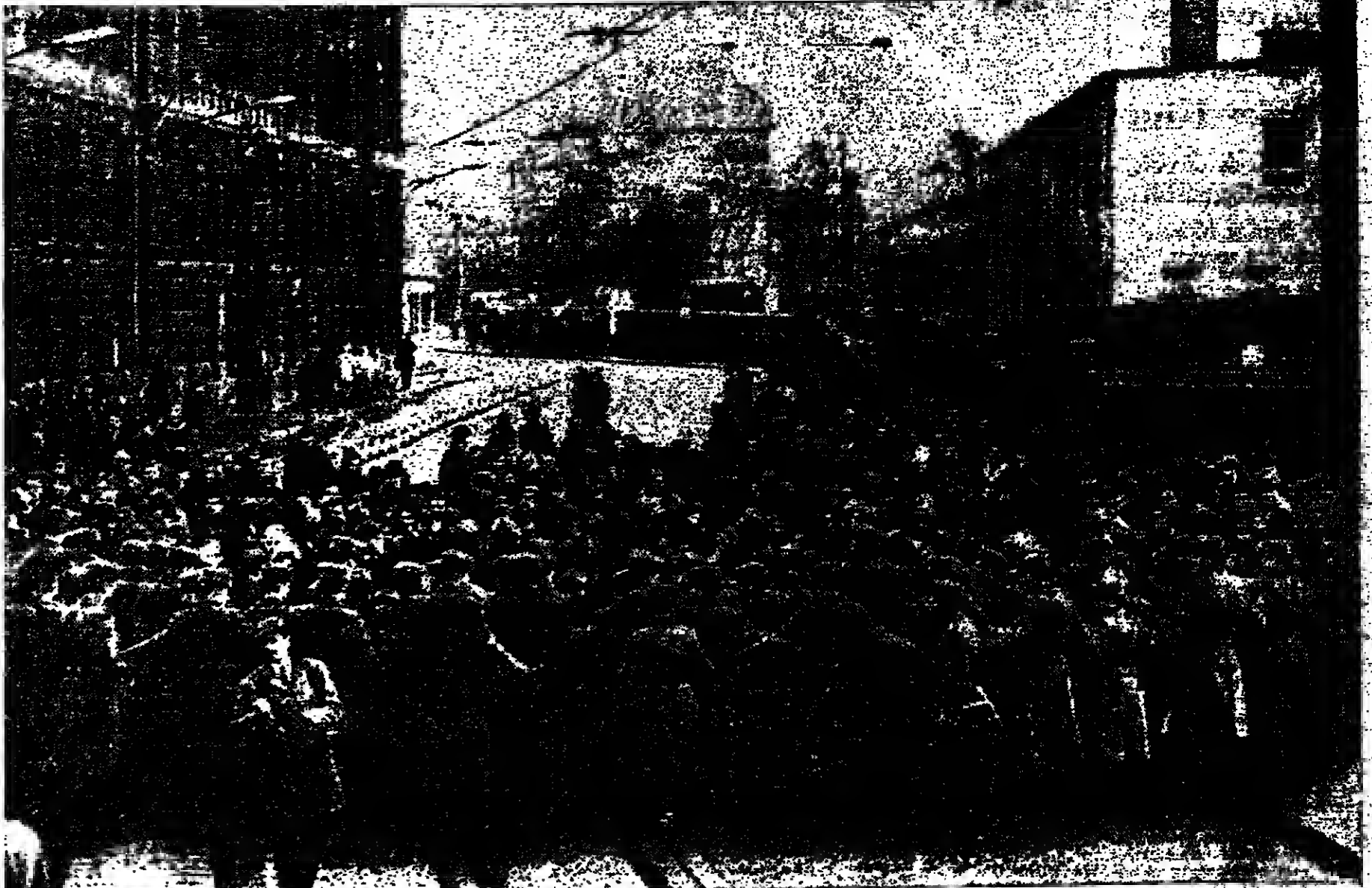
Senate Committee Backs Tarr as Draft Director

WASHINGTON, March 19 (UPI).—The Senate Armed Services Committee approved without dissent today the nomination of Curtis W. Tarr to be director of the Selective Service System.

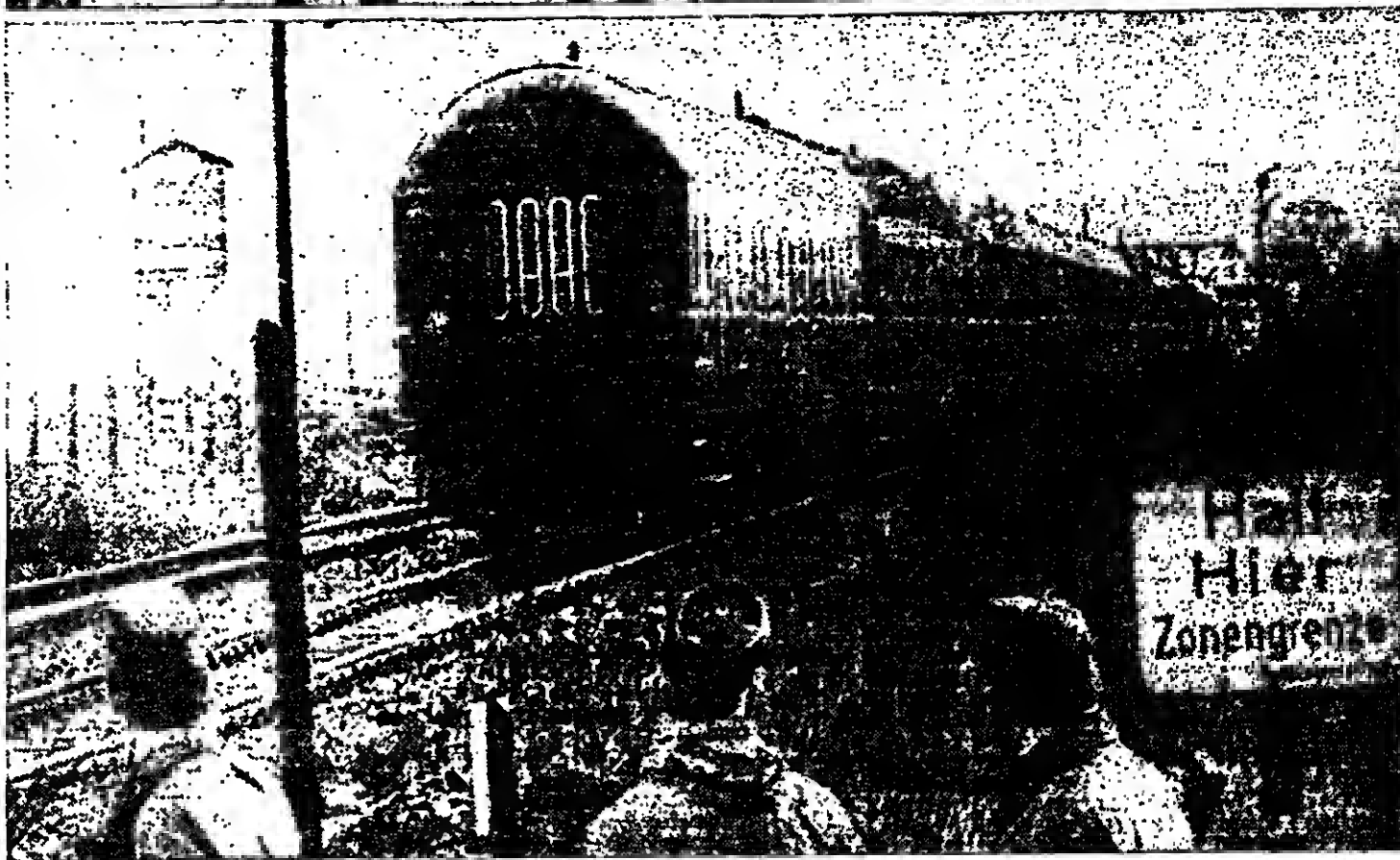
Declaring that "the last time I was in a draft board was when I was drafted in 1943," Mr. Tarr told the committee that he was not familiar enough with the draft system to have formed concrete opinions on how it could be improved.

But he said that he had questions about the practicality of an all-volunteer army and that he believed student deferments should for the most part be abolished.

Mr. Tarr, 45, polished in appearance and scholarly in demeanor, is now an assistant secretary of the Air Force and the former president of Lawrence University in Appleton, Wis. He said that "we should give a volunteer army the best trial we can see if it works" but that he was by no means certain enough men could be persuaded to volunteer as infantry troops.



POLICE in Erfurt yesterday pushing back shouting crowd from the square in front of the hotel Erfurter Hof where East and West German talks were taking place. Crowd shouted: "We want recognition for the German Democratic Republic."



TRAIN carrying West German Chancellor Willy Brandt crossing the border into East Germany yesterday morning near Herleshausen, West Germany.

East Germans in Erfurt Crowd Boldly Criticize Regime

By Dan Morgan

ERFURT, East Germany, March 19 (UPI).—The party faithful mingling conspicuously with the crowd in front of the meeting place of the two German leaders this morning held their hands full.

Suddenly East Germans were speaking up, openly and bitterly. "You speak about our growth rate and how we are making millions," said a young man with flaxen hair. "Then how do you explain that I've had no coal in two weeks?"

"That's impossible," retorted a man in a pepper-and-salt overcoat, clearly a Communist party member. "What about us? No coal! What about us?" cried half a dozen others in the crowd.

"Well, what do you think? Don't you think other countries have winter too?" answered the man in the overcoat. "Winter, yes, but no coal shortages. Next year it will be same old Schweinerei (big mess), and you will tell us it's the worst winter in a century, like you do every year."

So it went all morning outside the Erfurter Hof hotel, for all the press of the world to see, a sudden sidewalk revelation of the grievances of ordinary East Germans and the arguments the party vanguard uses to combat them.

Single Miscellaneous The reaction of the crowd was the one thing the party leadership apparently had failed to calculate in the efficiently organized reception of the West German guests here.

Danish Sex Fair Has Bed Shortage

ODENSE, Denmark, March 19 (UPI).—A four-day "Sex for Millions Fair" opened today in Odense, the birthplace of Hans Christian Andersen.

Sell-out crowds are expected to view the display of all aspects of pornography. Expected to attract most of the attention, however, are the four daily shows at the "Little Mermaid" nightclub, where four couples will perform for customers willing to pay the \$19 entry fee.

Visitors to the sex fair have struck an unexpected problem—a bed shortage. Every hotel in Odense is booked solid for the next four days.

10th Nevada Blast WASHINGTON, March 19 (Reuters).—The United States today exploded a nuclear device in the 20,000-ton range at the Nevada test site, the Atomic Energy Commission announced. It was the 10th underground weapons-related test announced this year.

At several points, while a Japanese television cameraman tried to interview members of the crowd, party officials intervened. "Shame on you. What are you doing there?" said an official to an old man who had just told the Japanese people, "I think it's right that Germans talk with one another, and though I don't expect much to come of this right away, I hope the talks can go on."

Other members of the Social Unity (Communist) party (SED), scattered throughout, were more than willing to do verbal battle with the crowd.

"My wife is Polish—a citizen of a friendly, neighboring, allied country, mind you. Yet I cannot get a passport to cross the border to Poland. How do you explain that?" said a thin-faced man with neatly trimmed sideburns and brown fur hat.

Protected Borders "Every state protects its borders," the party official said. "Take the border with West Germany. If our citizens cross that

border they get special protection, asylum and so forth in West Germany. Now if we were recognized as a sovereign state, with passports and everything, there would be international rules, and it wouldn't be so easy for the West Germans to lure them away . . ."

"Can you guarantee that the borders will be open if we get recognition?" the sidestepped man pressed. At that point a younger and very serious young man, probably a youth-movement official, said bluntly, "The West drew the border, not us."

"And the barbed wire?" asked an old man. "It says in our constitution that every man has the right to apply for a passport," said another man.

One Defendant Plans Testimony Against Manson LOS ANGELES, March 19 (UPI).—Linda Kasabian has agreed to testify for the prosecution against Charles Manson and four other co-defendants in the Tate-La Bianca murders, it was learned yesterday.

Negotiations between prosecutors and Mrs. Kasabian's lawyers, Gary B. Fleischman and Ronald Goldman, reportedly began immediately upon her return here after her arrest in December in New Hampshire.

However, Los Angeles County Deputy District Attorneys Aaron Stovitz and Vincent Bugliosi denied a report yesterday that she has been granted immunity from prosecution. It is known, however, that Mrs. Kasabian has been told if she truthfully relates in court what she knows about the August murders of actress Sharon Tate and six others, prosecutors have promised to intercede in her behalf with the trial judge.

Evidence against Mrs. Kasabian—furnishing co-defendant Susan Atkins testimony before a grand jury—has been less damning than against any of the others accused, it was learned. According to Miss Atkins's testimony, Mrs. Kasabian never entered the Tate mansion and rode away in a car from the residence of Leno and Rosemary La Bianca before that couple were murdered.

"But nobody bothers to apply, because they know they will be turned down."

In another group a similar discussion was taking place. "How do you explain the reaction of the crowd this morning?" a young man asked.

"Very clear—lack of knowledge about the West," said a party official. "There you're mistaken," answered somebody, and the crowd laughed.

A woman from Weimar (30 miles from Erfurt), asked what she thought of the talks, said, "I just hope the borders will be opened. Why can't people just be left to live as they please?"

She went on to explain that a few years ago she was ordered out of her home on the West German border because security was being tightened in the area, where she lived and it was being cleared of people.

In one of the better hotels of Weimar, late at night, four party members, each wearing a red lapel pin, talked of the Brandt visit. "Brandt—a real human being," said one of them, slightly drunk. "Willy Brandt, Willy Brandt."

"What do we want from the talks?" said another. "Open borders. Italy! I want to take a vacation in Italy!"

One had the impression that late at night, and again this morning, the real East Germany stands up.

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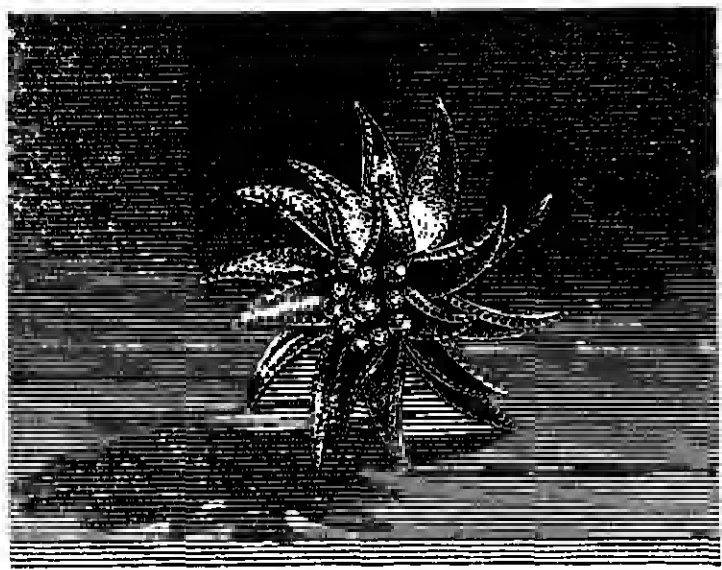
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Opening Remarks

Premier Stoph:

(Continued from Page 1)

existence on the basis of international law between the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany. . . . On the agenda is the permanent and basic settlement of relations between the GDR and the FRG. It can only be achieved through the establishment of relations according to international law and full equality. . . .

"We consider the change of government (in Bonn), the replacement of the Christian Democrats-Christian Socialists, an expression of the will of wider segments of the citizens of the Federal Republic to change political course, to withdraw from the irresponsible, peace-endangering politics of the previous 20 years with regard to the German Democratic Republic and other socialist states. . . .

Sovereign States

The government of the German Democratic Republic has taken note of the fact that you and other representatives of the Federal Republic are speaking of the existence of the GDR as two sovereign independent states. The logical consequence can only be that between the GDR and FRG equal relations on the basis of international law will be established, making possible the peaceful coexistence of both states with their differing societies. . . .

"In your letter of Jan. 22, 1970, you (Brandt) declared your willingness to conduct negotiations between the GDR and the FRG on the basis of equality and non-discrimination. When you yourself refer to the principles of international law, Mr. Chancellor, then it means that you . . . must recognize the sovereign equality of the GDR in a treaty of international law. . . . Therefore, in the name of the council of ministers of the GDR I wish to ask you, in the name of the government of the FRG, are ready to sign this step and negotiate a treaty for the establishment of equal relations between the GDR and the FRG. . . .

"We are greatly worried and cannot be indifferent over the fact that representatives of the Federal Republic speak of relaxation of tension and a measured living together but at the same time develop and perfect dangerous military plans aimed at the GDR and socialist countries. . . . The division of the nation was cemented by the rearmament of the Federal Republic, through the Paris agreements of 1954 and through the entry of the Federal Republic into NATO in 1955. Through the signature to the Paris Treaty and the rejection of our suggestions, the Adenauer-led government itself is responsible for turning East Germany into foreign territory. . . .

"Also unacceptable is the thesis spread in the Federal Republic that there is a Four-Power responsibility for the GDR and her capital Berlin. As far as the GDR is concerned . . . she is responsible to neither four nor three powers. . . .

"When the talk comes to 'particular-inner-German relations' and 'human alleviation' then we must think of very bad experiences. During the years of open borders before Aug. 13, 1961, we had to pay nightly for the evil mixing of the Bonn government into our affairs. The citizens of the GDR were 'relieved' of more than 100 billion marks. . . . We take it that the Bonn government will understand our viewpoint that the repayment of debts to the GDR and agreement on all reparations are essential. . . .

"The securing of our border in 1961 was an act of humanity. It served the vital interests of our people and the preservation of peace in Europe. . . .

"You, Mr. Chancellor, have said a modus vivendi between our two states must come. . . .

The 'Basic Questions'

"The government of the German Democratic Republic holds it is necessary that in the further negotiations we . . . address ourselves to the following basic questions: . . .

"1.—Creation of normal, equal relations between the GDR and the FRG on the basis of international law and free of any discrimination. Renunciation of the claim of the government of the FRG to be the lone representative (of the German people). . . .

"2.—Non-intervention in the foreign relations of the other state. Final, clear rejection of the Hallstein Doctrine. . . .

"3.—In accordance with Article 2, Paragraph 4 of the United Nations Charter, renunciation of the use of force between the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany under full, equal recognition of legal subjectivity, territorial integrity and inviolability of borders. . . .

"4.—Application for membership by the GDR and FRG in the organization of the United Nations. . . .

"5.—Renunciation of the demand for and possession of nuclear weapons in any form. Renunciation of the production, use and storage of B (biological) and C (chemical) weapons and reduction of defense spending by 50 percent. . . .

"6.—Discussion of questions that are connected with the necessary burial of all vestiges of the Second World War. . . .

"7.—Settlement of all debts the FRG owes the GDR and regulation of the reparations responsibility of the FRG. . . .

"Finally, Herr Federal Chancellor, I want once more to stress the determination of the GDR government to come to constructive solutions. I am of the opinion that considering the meaning and complexity of the matter it is necessary that even in eventual later discussions the heads of government themselves meet. In this case I declare myself prepared to come together in a future conversation in a place in the FRG near the border. . . .

"I am convinced: If the government of the Federal Republic looks forward, shows courage and determination, then the prerequisites exist for a regulation of the relations between the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany in the interest of peace and European security. . . .

Chancellor Brandt:

(Continued from Page 1)

agreements with the Three Powers, it is not least because of Berlin. . . .

"I must ask you to take this statement of fact very seriously. We do not want to alter the status of Berlin as long as the German question has not been resolved. . . .

"In any case I want to leave no doubt about this: For my government, efforts for normalization and relaxation of tension in central Europe are inseparably connected with relaxation and normalization in and around Berlin. . . .

The chancellor spelled out the six basic principles of his government's position in the current talks: . . .

"1.—Both states have the duty to preserve the unity of the German nation. They are not foreign to one another. . . .

"2.—Additionally, the generally acknowledged principles of international law must apply, particularly the exclusion of all forms of discrimination, respect of territorial integrity, the commitment to peaceful solution of all disputes, and respect of mutual borders. . . .

"3.—This embodies the commitment not to wish to change by force the social structure in the territory of contractual partners. . . .

"4.—The two governments should strive for neighborly cooperation, particularly for settlement on specialist-technical cooperation, in which joint facilitation can be laid down in government agreements. . . .

"5.—The existing rights and responsibilities of the Four Powers in respect to Germany as a whole and to Berlin must be respected. . . .

"6.—The efforts of the Four Powers to reach agreements on improvement of the situation in and around Berlin must be supported. . . .

Suggesting these principles as the basis for East-West German talks, Mr. Brandt went on: . . .

"We should also strive for a balanced reduction of armed forces and armament in East and West. We Germans should set an example in efforts for disarmament and arms control, and we should find the strength to enter into constructive competition, while maintaining full loyalty to our alliances. . . .

On his call for easing of human hardships caused by Germany's division, he said: . . .

"I am thinking chiefly of the human hardship, which we should ameliorate as much as we possibly can. To give two examples: Where children are not united with their parents, we should find ways to let them come together. Where engaged couples wait for each other on either side of the border, we should allow them to marry. . . .

He continued: "A genuine normalization in my view must contribute towards surmounting the inner-German border barricades and walls. They symbolize the lamentable peculiarity of our situation. . . .

Rejecting East Germany's demands for full recognition, Mr. Brandt went on later: . . .

"I am convinced that neither the term international recognition nor the term non-intervention in internal affairs is applicable to what is meant by creation of relations based on equality between the Federal Republic of Germany and the GDR. . . .

Concluding, he said: . . .



SINKING SHIP—The crew of the 63-ton Japanese trawler Kanon-Maru abandon their ship in a rubber raft and try to reach a Japanese maritime safety agency patrol boat off the coast of Sakhalin. The trawler sank shortly after the crew was rescued.

Book Tells of Faulty Equipment on Plane

U.S. Hid From Family Details Of Joe Kennedy Jr.'s Death

NEW YORK, March 19 (UPI).—The U.S. government kept secret from his family how the late President John F. Kennedy's older brother was killed in World War II, according to a book to be published tomorrow. . . .

Joseph P. Kennedy Jr., oldest son of the late ambassador to Britain, died because of faulty gear aboard a plane loaded of explosives. He was flying to a useless target, author Jack Olsen said. . . .

In "Aphrodite: Desperate Mission," published by G.P. Putnam's, Mr. Olsen said the Kennedy family was told wrongly the Navy flier was a hero. But he said the Kennedys were not told that the electrical system aboard his PB-4Y (Navy version of the Army Air Force B-24 Liberator) was faulty; that a Navy ground officer had tried to get the mission cancelled because he knew the system was faulty, and that the target, a German rocket site in France, had been abandoned by German missile men three months earlier. . . .

Mr. Olsen wrote that "the exact details of the death of the 28-year-old star of our family, as his father once described him, were kept secret from the family. . . .

"Navy Secretary James Forrestal wrote a touching letter to the elder Kennedy shortly after the tragedy, and the files in the case, themselves unrevealing and distorted in many places, were locked up tight. . . . The Kennedy family comforted itself with a letter from a naval officer who had gone to college with Joe Jr. 'As you no doubt are aware,' the young lieutenant wrote to Joseph P. Kennedy Sr., 'the mission was an extremely important one of an experimental nature and exceedingly dangerous. . . . You may not have heard that he was successful and that through Joe's courage and devotion to what he thought was right, a great many lives have been saved.' . . .

Project a Failure
The book, whose author served in the Army Air Force and in the Office of Strategic Services in the war, includes long statements from Navy and Air Force officers who served with him in the "Aphrodite" project. According to this evidence, the project was a failure. Kennedy's death served no purpose and saved no lives. . . .

"Aphrodite" involved attempts to load four-engined bombers with up to 20,000 pounds of explosives, to have fliers such as Kennedy steer the plane out to the English Channel and then parachute, the plane being guided by radio to its special target. . . .

None of the "Aphrodite" planes—Boeing B-17s and Consolidated B-24s—accomplished its task, the quoted survivors said. Most of the planes did not reach the target area. Those that did failed to hit properly. . . .

The planes were to carry only one or two crewmen, both to jump out at the English coast. A Fort Worth, Texas, airman, Wilford J. Willy, died aboard the "Zootsuit Black" with young Kennedy. . . .

Mr. Olsen cites evidence that the plane's Navy-built mechanism, which was to have taken over control and prepared the explosives for detonation, was bad. The explosion . . .

Bomb Warning Empties Federal Building in N.Y.

NEW YORK, March 19 (AP).—

Scores of offices in a federal office building were evacuated yesterday afternoon after a post office in the building received a telephoned bomb threat. . . .

The ten-story building was cleared at 4:45 p.m., and police were checking mail in the ground-floor post office, a witness said. Most workers in the building went home, but night employees began returning to the building about 6 p.m. . . .

Letter carriers in New York are on strike, but it was not immediately known whether the bomb threat was connected with the strike. . . .

Between March 12, when three bombs damaged buildings in Manhattan, and 8 a.m. yesterday, New York City police have responded to 1,131 bomb threats, a police spokesman reported. . . .

Heathrow Strike Grows Bitter As Fire Officers Vote to Work

LONDON, March 19 (Reuters).—Heathrow Airport shut down again tonight, as it has for the past 16 days, amid signs that a strike by firemen was increasing in bitterness. . . .

The closure of the airport at 8 p.m., the practice since the dispute over a pay claim began earlier this month, came after day-long fruitless negotiations involving top union officials and Mrs. Barbara Castle, Minister of Employment and Productivity. . . .

Angry firemen at an airport meeting today bitterly attacked a decision by their superior officers to ignore a request to return to normal supervisory duties. . . .

Called Strikebreakers
Firemen said the officers had made themselves official strikebreakers by manning emergency services to avert a total shutdown of the airport, normally one of the world's busiest. . . .

The fire officers rejected their own separate union's advice in voting to continue working. . . .

An angry striking steward warned: "This will escalate." The 20 officers have been working 12-hour shifts for over two weeks while their 80 men are striking for higher pay. The airport has been operating at 8 a.m. . . .

The officers' union, the Institu-

Goldberg in Race For N.Y. Governor

NEW YORK, March 19 (AP).—Arthur J. Goldberg announced today he was "ready to make the race" for governor of New York if the State Democratic Committee chose him. . . .

Mr. Goldberg, former associate justice of the Supreme Court and former U.S. representative to the United Nations, issued a statement saying he was ready to enter the race in view of his having been urged to do so by increasing numbers of Democrats and non-Democrats. . . .

Mr. Lopez Bravo left Washington last night for Madrid after two days of talks with Mr. Rogers and other U.S. officials on the U.S.-Spanish defense agreement, due to expire Sept. 28. . . .

The State Department said: "There was general agreement that the two countries should take into account their cooperation in such areas as education, agriculture, environment and science, as well as defense. . . .

If a new pact is not reached by Sept. 28, the United States will have a year to close three air bases and a submarine-tender station it has controlled under its 15-year-old agreement with Spain. . . .

Washington, March 19 (AP).—Trans-World Airlines flew its first jumbo jet service from New York into London today, cutting its scheduled flying time to beat a threatened strike. . . .

The giant plane whistled over in 5 hours 37 minutes, 38 minutes faster than scheduled. Airport girls in Union Jack miniskirts and white sweaters greeted the 206 passengers. As they landed, the strike situation remained unresolved. . . .

U.S., Spain Break Talks on Bases; Resume in April

WASHINGTON, March 19 (Reuters).—Spanish Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo will return to Washington in mid-April to resume discussions, he held here this week on the future of U.S. air and naval bases in Spain, the State Department announced today. . . .

The department also said that Secretary of State William P. Rogers will visit Madrid in late May. . . .

Mr. Lopez Bravo left Washington last night for Madrid after two days of talks with Mr. Rogers and other U.S. officials on the U.S.-Spanish defense agreement, due to expire Sept. 28. . . .

The State Department said: "There was general agreement that the two countries should take into account their cooperation in such areas as education, agriculture, environment and science, as well as defense. . . .

If a new pact is not reached by Sept. 28, the United States will have a year to close three air bases and a submarine-tender station it has controlled under its 15-year-old agreement with Spain. . . .

Washington, March 19 (Reuters).—India's strife-torn industrial state of West Bengal was put under direct presidential rule from Delhi today after the collapse of its Communist-dominated coalition government. . . .

Bitter feuding between the state's coalition partners, industrial violence involving bloody street battles, and interparty clashes with homemade bombs, guns and knives brought about the government's collapse. . . .

It followed the resignation Monday of Ajoy Mukherjee, chief minister of the year-old Marxist-dominated United Front. Mr. Mukherjee, leader of the Bangla Congress party, accused the Marxists of "a reign of terror." . . .

The next day, 32 persons died and hundreds were injured in a Marxist-led 24-hour general strike to protest Mr. Mukherjee's action, which broke up the 14-party coalition. . . .

President V.V. Giri issued the proclamation of direct rule today after an emergency meeting of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's cabinet. The order also suspended West Bengal's legislature. . . .

The cabinet earlier accepted a report by the state's governor, S.S. Dhawan, who said the West Bengal's constitutional machinery had broken down and there was no possibility of forming a new government. . . .

Presidential rule will be in effect for six months. The administration will be conducted by the governor through the central Home Ministry in the name of the president. . . .

The Delhi government can again reimpose presidential rule when the six months expire if it feels the situation is still unstable. . . .

America now comes in a family size economy pack.

Eastern Airlines happily announce their 50% discount Visit U.S.A. plan. The ideal family size economy pack. With the de-luxe Eastern service that goes with all Eastern flights.

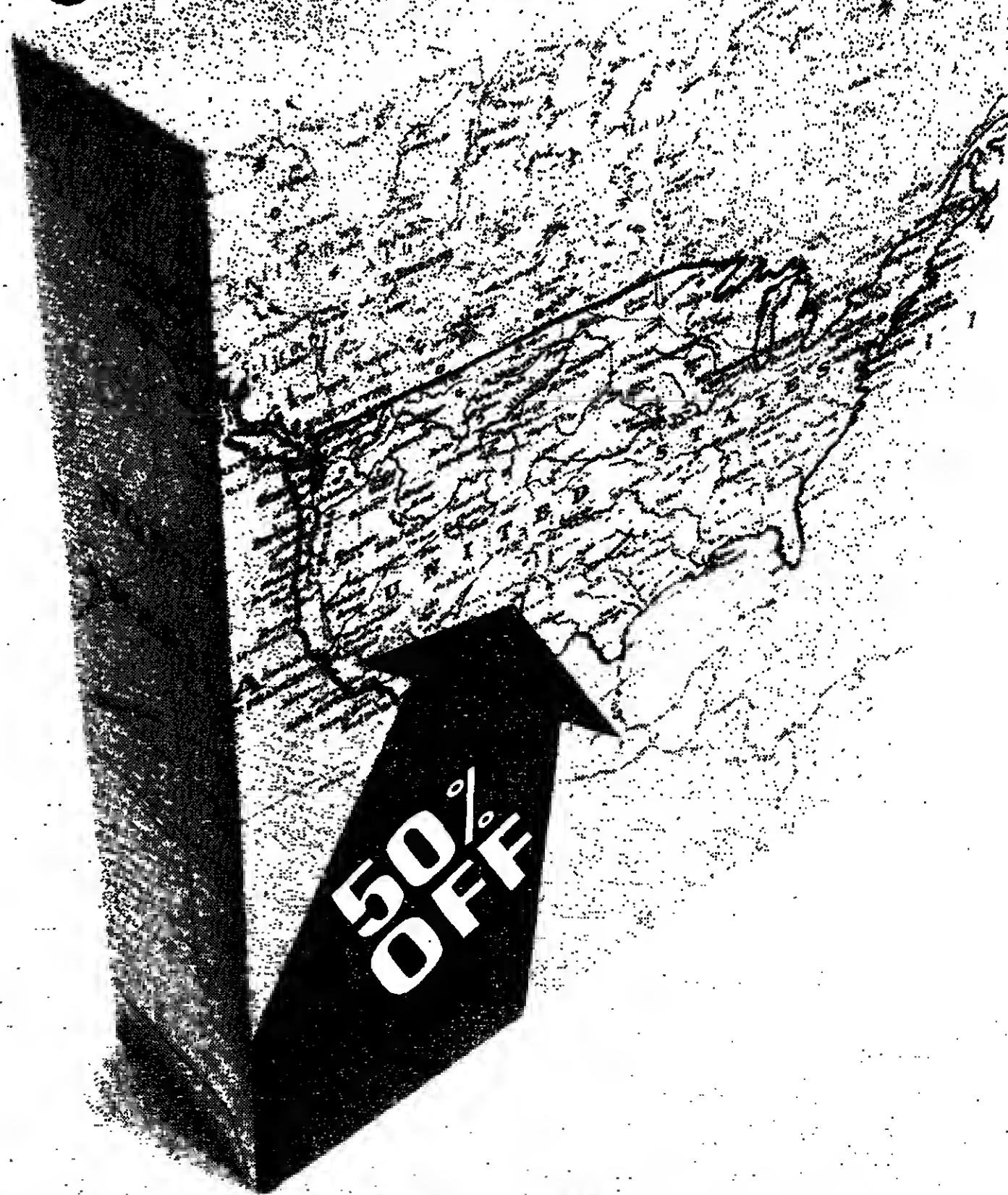
Just so long as you plan three stopovers between your port of entry and your port of departure, you can fly almost anywhere within the States at half-price. Minimum stay? 13 days.

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*In terms of passengers carried

Turmoil in Southeast Asia

The highly personalized politics of Cambodia make it difficult to envision a Cambodia without Prince Norodom Sihanouk at its head—difficult to regard his ouster as not being, in some way, due to his own will. But that same concentration on the prince may have obscured trends within Cambodia that run contrary to his will—trends that are against economic muddle, for example, as well as against the use of Cambodian soil as sanctuary by the Viet Cong and base of supplies by the North Vietnamese.

But whether or not Prince Sihanouk will regain power; whether or not he foresees this crisis (his frank statements in Paris certainly suggest this); whether it was nationalism or economics or a combination of both that produced the present situation, the fact remains that the quite legal coup in Phnom Penh has greatly heightened the turmoil in Southeast Asia.

A Cambodia that is still neutralist but without its prince opens a great many possibilities. If the country should be permitted to become truly neutral—that is, as free from the North Vietnamese and the Americans—the strategic situation in South Vietnam would be vastly altered for the better, from the standpoint of Saigon and Washington. North Vietnamese gains in Laos would be virtually canceled out, and the fact of an Indochinese state successfully asserting itself against Hanoi would be bound to have important psychological effects throughout the area.

Unfortunately, the Cambodian Army alone cannot eject the North Vietnamese by force, and the latter are not likely to give up the advantage they have gained without a struggle. Nor will either the Soviet Union or Communist China be pleased by the substitution of a rightist government for that of their avowed friend, Prince Sihanouk. And the Americans are thus confronted with the dilemma of a possible complete loss of Cambodia to the Communists—or an extension of the war they are trying to liquidate.

The position has, in fact, a painful resemblance to that in the Balkans in the spring of 1941, when an anti-Hitler revolution in Yugoslavia was only a prelude to the complete domination of the Balkans by the Germans. The question now is not so much whether the Communist states can agree on a course which would be plain and open aggression against a country which, quite sincerely, only wants to be let alone.

Within this broad dilemma—for every country concerned—lie any number of more limited possibilities, from the return of Prince Sihanouk and a restoration of the status quo ante to a singlebanded attempt by the North Vietnamese to produce such a result. The reaction of the Communist delegates in Paris—that this was an American trick—was predictable but implausible. Sooner or later, Hanoi must face up to the fact that its ghostly legions in Cambodia and Laos are real; that the world knows they are real, and that the sympathy it has won as the defender of Southeast Asian nationalism is a fraud. Then, perhaps, diplomacy may be able to function.

Judgment on My Lai

The United States Army has faced up to the horror of My Lai with remarkable vigor and candor in the report of a panel of inquiry headed by Lt. Gen. William R. Peers.

After a self-examination that is perhaps without precedent in a military organization, the Army board has conceded that, in the words of Gen. Peers, "a tragedy of major proportions occurred" in the Vietnamese hamlet of My Lai on March 16, 1968. On that date more than 100 civilians—men, women and children—allegedly were killed, tortured and raped by members of the Americal Division.

The Pentagon made plain its determination to avoid future My Lais by filing charges against 14 officers, including the superintendent of West Point, who commanded the Americal Division at the time, for suppressing information about the mass killings. The guilt of the men so charged, of course, re-

mains to be proved. But these accusations, together with charges already brought against ten men accused of direct involvement in the alleged atrocities, should help make clear to every GI—and to the world—that the United States does not condone and will not tolerate the behavior attributed to some American soldiers at My Lai.

Gen. Peers said he has also recommended a tightening of regulations dealing with war crimes and quick reporting of atrocities, as well as improvements in training. The grim lesson of My Lai will not have been mastered until every American soldier, and especially every officer, has understood the horror of what unquestionably took place there and has recognized his own responsibilities under rules of war that were sternly enforced by American judges at Nuremberg and Tokyo after World War II.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Shift in Cambodia

It remains most urgent to avoid Cambodian embroilment in the zone of the Vietnam war. The new rulers say they will continue with Cambodia's policy of neutrality, and obviously it would be foolish to do otherwise. But the shift of position demonstrated by the new leaders might make the Communist Vietnamese forces even more careless in their use of Cambodian territory and even more ready than they have been to support such Cambodian guerrilla forces as they can rally to their side.

If Vietnamese Communist designs remain as strongly directed against Cambodia as they have been against Laos, a new complication will now have been added to the settlement of this long war.

—From the Times (London).

Recognition 'Logic'

In Bonn, judging by the available evidence, they still have not drawn the logical conclusions about the necessity for establishing between the two German states genuinely equal relations on the basis of international law.

But realistic thinkers in political and social circles in West Germany are becoming more and more convinced that this [full recognition] is the only possible path.

—From Pravda (Moscow).

Kremlin Rumblings

The era of collegiate leadership appears to be ending in Moscow. The impression is becoming more and more definite that a change in the balance of power is taking place—if it has not already occurred—at the top of the Soviet regime. Rumors from abroad of an internal offensive directed against party secretary Brezhnev leave the most seasoned observers very skeptical.

On the contrary, a series of relatively reliable indications give reason to believe that a new situation has been created within the Politburo, the consequences of which

might become apparent in the near future. Some sources have been considering since the end of last week that a plenary meeting of the Central Committee might take place shortly.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

Rhodesia Picked On?

It is neither logic nor justice, but considerations of opportunism, which have led to the closing of consulates in Salisbury, Rhodesia. The entire operation bears a penetrating odor of sanctimoniousness. The same liberal states that have withdrawn their consuls from Salisbury maintain regular relations with Communist regimes, in which white minorities oppress white majorities; with black regimes which tyrannize black, brown and white alike; they keep their consulates in Johannesburg, where the odium of white racist domination is counterbalanced by the massive scope of economic interests and historic perspective. The conclusion is inescapable: the Rhodesians, whose sins are no greater than those of many other ruling classes, are being treated in this fashion simply because they are small and still relatively new.

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Phantom Politics

The Israeli initiative of reopening the Syrian front . . . will not be of a nature to convince President Nixon that he must comply with the request from Tel Aviv and ship additional Phantoms. On the diplomatic level, Mr. Nixon intends to do nothing that might jeopardize the four-power consultation and the likely revival of the Jarring mission—even more so since a diplomatic initiative from Moscow, is expected in the coming days. On the national level, he must humor the powerful American oil lobby whose support he needs very much, as he humored the Jewish lobby under other circumstances.

—From Combat (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 26, 1895

PARIS.—Even the Opportunists, in spite of the tone of the official press, are, says the Gaulois, considerably alarmed by the rapid progress of Socialism in France. Some of those who combat Boulangerism the most violently are now looking for, and believe they have found, the general who, when the Socialists become really menacing, will enter the scene. This general, our contemporary adds, is neither the Minister of War nor the Governor of Paris.

Fifty Years Ago

March 29, 1920

WASHINGTON.—In a statement prepared for the Washington Star, Herbert Hoover urges the ratification of the Peace Treaty with reservations. He declares that the world should not be kept waiting longer for the settlement and that the whole process of peace is necessary, one of compromise. As long as the final form of the Treaty gives freedom of action and room for constructive development of peace, then it should be accepted, he said.



From Erfurt to the Kremlin

By C. L. Sulzberger

LONDON.—Willy Brandt is unlikely to make any perceptible advance toward German reunification at the Erfurt meeting with his eastern opposite, Willi Stoph, yet he might unwittingly touch off another development of major historical portent: the overthrow of the Kremlin's Brezhnev-Kosygin leadership.

Ever since Stalin's death Russia's internal power struggle has been directly linked to Germany. Stalin's security boss, Beria, was executed by his associates as he was preparing a play for the vacant power seat. The full story is not yet known because it has been so obscured by Moscow.

Nevertheless, it is evident that Beria was about to make an audacious German gamble. Being a security man, he knew the only way to really get a grasp on the Federal Republic was by paying a big price and he was ready to pay it. This is one reason why he was seized and shot nine months after Stalin's death.

Likewise, although resentment against Khrushchev had been growing ever since he backed down on Cuba in 1962, he was only ousted two years later when party bosses used his West German policy to dump him. Khrushchev had sent his son-in-law, Alexei Adzhubei, to Bonn on a voyage of diplomatic discovery to prepare the kind of accommodation most feared by conservative Communists in both Moscow and East Berlin.

It is already evident from current contacts between agents of Brezhnev and Brandt that some kind of deal is again being contemplated in the Kremlin, if not

East Berlin, and the probability is that the future of the Soviet leadership is again directly linked to it.

What the Russians have always wanted is to reduce American influence in West Germany, to open up their own raw material resources and expand trade so as to make Bonn economically more dependent, gradually winning it over politically and encouraging a neutralist trend.

But in politics as in physics, actions provoke reactions. Every time post-Stalinist Russian leaders have tried to play the West German game they have suffered. On each occasion, explosive internal problems rumbled within the Soviet Union made the moment ripe for coup—the only form of change, except death, possible in the rigid Soviet system.

Latterday Stalinism

When Beria fell the country was still groaning under latterday Stalinism which had filled concentration camps and cemeteries with a vast clientele. Stalin's successors possessed neither his grim resolution nor his cold efficiency and the nation was simmering when Beria's German policy exploded.

Khrushchev likewise lost ground—especially over Cuba—long before his German experiment. His agricultural formulae had failed; his de-Stalinization program caused party confusion and he was widely regarded as a giddy, undisciplined figure. He lost support in the army, which resented his humiliation of Marshal Zhukov, and among old Stalinists and new nationalists, including Alexander Sholepkin, who played an important

role in organizing the anti-Khrushchev coup.

Now the situation of the Brezhnev-Kosygin team is also deteriorating just as another German negotiation gets under way. Czechoslovakia's occupation has proven to be a political cancer infecting all Eastern Europe and encouraging liberal protests even inside the U.S.S.R. Czechoslovakia is Brezhnev's Cuba.

There is a steady murmur of liberal and intellectual dissidence and resentment at Middle East policy. Moreover, the Soviet bloc suffers from a disastrous economic situation. Hungary, for example, is in a mess and its frightened leaders have called off attempts to liberalize while they await developments inside the Kremlin.

There have been dismal failures in Russian industry and agriculture. The 1969 grain output declined by 3.2 percent instead of rising by 6.1 percent as scheduled. Last December, in a secret speech, Brezhnev admitted to grave economic difficulties, claiming they could only be met by austerity and tougher discipline.

In the debate among the bosses, that old conspirator, Sholepkin, seemingly supported by Suslov and Mazurek, has taken the lead in criticizing Brezhnev and Kosygin. Sholepkin is a hard-line former secret police boss who initially lost power with Khrushchev when he assailed Adzhubei.

Yesterday's Erfurt meeting again indicated that East Germany is not truly prepared to deal with West Germany except on the basis of what is called the "four big principles"—what's ours is ours, what's yours is negotiable. But stagnation at Erfurt doesn't insure against explosion in the Kremlin.

Letters

Perils of Pompidou

Even a weary diplomat and a sophisticated writer for Israel finds his blood stirred by the tale of indignities to which President Pompidou has been subjected in the United States and even more by the complexity of American officials.

Mr. Pompidou inherits, after all, the main objective of Gaullist policy: national independence through checks and balances. At the moment this requires reconciliation with the United States. British entry into the Common Market, and French re-entry into the Mediterranean. Styles in foreign policy change, but rare is the chief of state who makes a clean break with the past.

So France sells Mirages to Libya. One can find natural motives for this transaction in French purchases of oil and in the common frontier between the Persian and the Gulf, where France has a mini-Vietnam on her hands. But the sale fits into the larger framework of France's bid for renewed influence throughout North Africa. It also forestalls the Soviets—an argument which the U.S. found useful in evicting the French from positions of influence in Morocco and Tunisia little more than a decade ago. It may be disquieting and imprudent of France to prefer Mediterranean to the Mediterranean, but there it is. Don't prefer Caribbeans in the Caribbean?

Certainly the Libyan move was ill-timed. In the context of French estrangement from Israel, one can understand the resentment of those who find it ludicrous to believe that the new Libya, equipped with expensive hardware, will forever remain a stranger to the conflict which threatens Israel's existence. Moreover, the whole deal was badly presented; too many winks and nods, too much horseplay with numbers, too much trailing after the divagations of the press.

But how can these minor aberrations justify insulting the President of France during his first visit to the United States? Mr. Pompidou surely deserved better at our hands than wrangling among congressmen, plotting by Jewish organizations, jostling by elevators, and bomb threats from Yachow. Worst of all is the insult from

Mayor Lindsay. We have learned to expect boo-boos from Chicago, but for the representative of our principal city to let short-term electoral interest obliterate all respect for relationships that lie far deeper in our psyche than those with Israel—here is a real shocker for both Americans and Frenchmen, as President Nixon was quick to see. And in longer perspective how do all these impromptu antics serve the cause of Israel or dignity if in the eyes of the world?

JOHN A. BOVEY Jr.

The Hague.

Pot on a Passport

After reading James Goldborough's article "Americans Caught in French Drug Crackdown" (DET. March 17), I can't find much room for sympathy with those Americans caught with unauthorized drugs in their possession.

The French authorities are very fair in handling this matter by treating the Americans caught this same as the natives in France and not punishing it further by deporting them or giving a stiffer penalty with deportation following.

There is not one American in France today that has not heard of, seen or read about the French attitude on drugs, and yet to ignore this attitude is only asking for dire trouble.

The authorities in some countries in Europe seem to take a much dimmer view of individuals who flagrantly violate the law than the American authorities have in the past and I can only say hurrah for them.

Nice.

BOB DULIN.

Government's Role

Things must be getting pretty rough in the United States when James Reston finally realizes that law and order is "the first requirement of a civilized society" and, therefore, that "the first order of business is to stop the violence" (March 16).

Unfortunately, he cannot restrain his propensity for equivocation. For the second time within a month, he quotes that Fabian Socialist, dramatist and wit—none other than George Bernard Shaw—as an authority on political science: "Governments have to persecute and tolerate

simultaneously. They have to determine continually what and when to persecute and what and when to tolerate."

These words, of course, are applicable only to a country like Soviet Russia, or some African tribal society, for it is not the function of a proper government to persecute anybody. Its basic function is to protect life and property by using physical force; only in violation, against those who initiate or threaten its use against others, whatever the excuse may be. Nor is it President Nixon's function, as Mr. Reston suggests, to "tolerate" violence. We must never forget that government is the institution that holds a monopoly on the legal use of physical force, a right granted by the people.

It is obvious that Mr. Reston's confusion stems from the gross delusion that all social grievances (including those of Negroes) must and can be removed by government action. But, even though much of the violence has been caused or encouraged by such ill-advised attempts, it is doubtful that Mr. Reston can alter his way of thinking. For, as Herbert Spencer wrote in 1881, "All superstitions die hard; and we fear that this belief in government omnipotence will form no exception."

RAYMOND V. MCNALLY.

Beaumont-sur-Mer, France.

Triumph and Tragedy

During breakfast this morning (March 17) I found a three-column photograph of a man (homo sapiens) who "poses proudly" with a fish he jabbed "with a spear."

Isn't that wonderful? Presumably anything that weighs 450 pounds should be brought to justice by a higher being.

In fact, the grouper is known as a conspicuously—perhaps absurdly—trusting animal as well as an entirely harmless one. Doubtless he took the evolutionary marvel in the picture to be a member of some equally adjusted species.

He was wrong.

(My sympathies are by no means limited to the animal world.)

PAUL WALDO SCHWARTZ.

Paris.

The Political Fact Of Nigeria's Army

By Arnold Beichman

LAGOS, Nigeria.—The most important political fact in Africa today is the existence of the huge-by-African standards—Nigerian Army created by the exigencies of the recently concluded civil war.

Lowest estimate of the Nigerian Army is 120,000. Some observers believe it is actually more than 150,000 and could even be as high as 200,000. With the single possible exception of the occasionally emboldened Egyptian forces, Nigeria today has by far the highest number of men under arms on the continent. South Africa numbers about 15,000 soldiers with about three times that number of militia. Although the war ended in mid-January, not a single soldier, except for a few militia, had been demobilized two months later, not even the wounded. Nigerian Army Chief of Staff Brig. Hassan Usman Katsina recently stated that there would be no demobilization in the near future.

The fact of the matter is that the federal military government, headed by the Nigerian official Gen. Yakubu Gowon, is seriously considering maintenance of the army at present strength for a minimum of four to five years.

However costly it would be to keep so large an army intact it could run as high as \$450 million a year. Nigerian officials feel that demobilization would be even costlier in political and social unrest. To set loose tens of thousands of young Nigerians, almost none trained in civilian pursuits, in a civilian economy which can barely cope with present demands, it is felt, would be to invite disaster. Army recruits get \$60 a month, which is about ten times the per-capita income of the rest of the population.

Nation of Farmers

Unemployment figures are difficult to come by here because of the civil war. In any case, whatever the figures might be they are not half so significant as the high underemployment figures, so characteristic of transitional societies. About 80 percent of Nigerians are small farmers with a bit of land and little education.

A special study prepared last November by the Nigerian Army reportedly calls for a counseling and education program for soldiers and noncoms who are eventually to be mustered out. This retraining scheme includes vocational training in such fields as engineering, auto mechanics, commercial arts and handicrafts.

The government's hope is that by the time it has trained these young soldiers, the civilian economy will be thriving and that jobs will be more plentiful than they are presently or will be in the next two years.

The most serious question facing this manpower training blueprint is whether sufficient managerial talent is immediately available in Nigeria—capable of taking on so tremendous a social program. Quarantining and supplying troops are being well-handled by the Sandhurst-trained Nigerian officers, but retraining and resettlement call for the kind of experts which, understandably, Nigeria now lacks.

An African First

What makes this standing army an important political fact is that this is the first time in African history that so large a Native army under its own African officers has ever existed. Even more important, it is the first time since 1890, when the Abyssinian Army beat the Italians, that an African army has won long, costly war against a well-equipped foe.

The usual African military complements are small and limited in function: patronage for would-be elites and essential equipment for bloodless coups d'état and occasional attempts at modernization. Rarely are there more than a few where in Africa but on the rifle range. The last time there was anything resembling modern warfare in Africa was in the aftermath of Congolese independence and that episode involved white mercenaries as much as Africans.

The army's existence—and one of the most important things about it was its rapid expansion from some 4,000 men and officers to its present more than twentyfold increase—has already sparked heady speculation among Nigerian editors.

With the civil war over and recovery programs in full swing Nigeria is in the market for large quantities of goods, particularly military and civilian retraining equipment. It would not appear that the armed forces, so heavily involved in the civil war, will have much participation in what would well be one of the most lucrative trading areas in the future Africa.

Subscription	5 mos	10 mos	12 mos	Subscription	5 mos	10 mos	12 mos
Algeria (air)	Fr. 75.00	140.50	204.00	Luxembourg (air)	Fr. 77.50	145.00	210.00
Argentina (air)	Fr. 225.00	420.00	525.00	Morocco (air)	Fr. 18.00	35.50	51.00
Australia (air)	Fr. 77.50	145.00	210.00	Netherlands (air)	Fr. 52.50	100.00	147.50
Bahamas (air)	Fr. 25.00	47.50	70.00	Norway (air)	Fr. 24.00	46.50	69.00
Bahrain (air)	Fr. 25.00	47.50	70.00	Pakistan (air)	Fr. 48.00	91.50	135.00
Belgium (air)	Fr. 121.00	228.00	345.00	Peru (air)	Fr. 48.00	91.50	135.00
Brazil (air)	Fr. 65.00	122.50	180.00	Portugal (air)	Fr. 48.00	91.50	135.00
Canada (air)	Fr. 65.00	122.50	180.00	Saudi Arabia (air)	Fr. 32.50	62.50	92.50
Chile (air)	Fr. 65.00	122.50	180.00	South Africa (air)	Fr. 44.00	84.00	124.00
China (air)	Fr. 547.00	1047.00	1547.00	Spain (air)	Fr. 100.00	190.00	280.00
Columbia (air)	Fr. 25.00	47.50	70.00	Sweden (air)	Fr. 102.00	192.00	282.00
Cyprus (air)	Fr. 25.00	47.50	70.00	Switzerland (air)	Fr. 57.50	105.00	152.50
Dominican Republic (air)	Fr. 25.00	47.50	70.00	Taiwan (air)	Fr. 52.50	100.00	147.50
Egypt (air)	Fr. 97.50	185.00	272.50	Tanzania (air)	Fr. 17.50	33.50	50.00
France (air)	Fr. 121.00	228.00	345.00	Turkey (air)	Fr. 17.50	33.50	50.00
Germany (air)	Fr. 121.00	228.00	345.00	U.A.R. (air)	Fr. 32.50	62.50	92.50
Greece (air)	Fr. 547.00	1047.00	1547.00	Other European (air)	Fr. 17.50	33.50	50.00
Holland (air)	Fr. 547.00	1047.00	1547.00				
India (air)	Fr. 25.00	47.50	70.00				
Indonesia (air)	Fr. 25.00	47.50	70.00				
Italy (air)	Fr. 25.00	47.50	70.00				
Japan (air)	Fr. 25.00	47.50	70.00				
Korea (air)	Fr. 25.00	47.50	70.00				
Lebanon (air)	Fr. 25.00	47.50	70.00				
Libya (air)	Fr. 25.00	47.50	70.00				

But Under Severe Restrictions

Japanese Air Force Coming Alive

By Don Shannon

CHITOSE, Japan.—Japan's Northern Army here on the island of Hokkaido looks like a threadbare U.S. National Guard, but the Air Self-Defense Force's Second Wing projects the image of a serious organization.

While ground force commanders talk unconvincingly about a potential invasion from Soviet bases in Siberia, F-104 pilots are on a constant five-minute alert and almost routinely intercept Russian planes skimming along the edge of Japanese air space. In the past decade, half of nearly 1,000 incidents in which planes have scrambled on radar warning resulted in the identification of Soviet aircraft, usually the "Badger" reconnaissance plane which regularly flies Japan's Pacific coast and sometimes spots planes for Soviet fishing boats. In all cases, the intruder retreated without incident.

Chitose pilots probably operate under the greatest restriction of any national air arm. Even if a foreign plane ignores a warning and continues toward Japanese territory, the interceptor pilot is not permitted to shoot unless he is attacked. And on a scramble, the F-104 is armed only with 20-mm. cannon leaving its rockets behind.

The conditions require trained flyers and Lt. Gen. Nobuo Fujisawa, wing commander, said each of his 54 regular pilots has at least 1,000 hours of jet time. Their average age is 31 and they come at bargain rates. Base pay for a captain is \$182.78 a month with extra flight pay of \$75.

To Get Phantoms
As an indication of Chitose's importance in Japan's air defense, 50 of the nation's 210 F-104s are assigned here. The Second Wing and its two squadrons are over strength at 1,600 men with an additional 700 men to run the base.

The base is predicted to grow with the fourth defense buildup program beginning in fiscal 1972. "We expect to get some of the first of the new F-4s," Gen. Fujisawa said. The air self-defense force has contracted to buy 140 F-4 Phantoms, the first Asian force to do so, although the United States is giving a squadron of the supersonic jets to South Korea. Deliveries are expected to start next year, beginning with U.S.-made models produced under license.

This was the same pattern followed with the Lockheed F-104 Starfighter, and the record here is a good one in contrast with the accidents that plagued a NATO-built version used by West Germany's Air Force. The Japanese accident rate stands at 3.5 per 100,000 flying hours, hardly more than one-third the 9.8 rate scored by the Germans. Gen. Fujisawa and others pointed out that the heavier load of navigation and attack equipment, however, because it is used for ground support missions as well as an interceptor.

"We also may have learned more about maintenance," the general added. U.S. Air Force units departed from Chitose in 1958 and the only foreign installations on Hokkaido now are a U.S. Air Force weather observation post at Wakkanai, the extreme northern tip of the island, and a U.S. Army intelligence unit at Camp Kuma, adjacent to Chitose.

Yasuhiko Nakasone, new director of the self-defense agency, has proposed that all remaining U.S. bases in Japan—still about 140—be transferred to Japanese management with provision for joint use if necessary. But Chitose, even with the limited U.S. facilities which have survived, such as a school for dependents from Camp Kuma and a Post Exchange garage, is not a happy example of joint use.

To the surprise of visiting foreign newsmen, air self-defense officers frankly listed the dual use of Chitose as an administrative problem, citing difficulties ranging from deciding who will clear

snow from base roads to fire protection responsibility. They said they would prefer a single administration.

This spirit of independence probably comes most naturally with the air service, first to return to something like first-class status in comparison with the lethargic ground force and a mini-maritime force. Eagerly backed by Japanese industry, the airmen are looking beyond the F-4 to the day when they will fly not merely made-in-Japan copies of U.S. planes.

An all-Japanese jet trainer is on the way, scheduled for delivery within the next three years and the maritime air wing is already testing the PS-1, the world's only new flying boat.

As Capt. Ichiro Kishimoto, chief of staff of the maritime force's second air wing at Hachinohe Base, explained earlier: "It is almost impossible for a plane to detect a nuclear submarine unless it can land on the surface and use sonar."

With the United States for the present, at least, providing a shield against strategic attack, the Japanese see air power as their quickest route to self-reliant defense against non-nuclear air attack and against the threat of submarines to the nation's marine supply lines.

Swedes Break U.S. Drug Ring

STOCKHOLM, March 19 (AP).—A band of Americans including alleged Vietnam war defectors have smuggled LSD tablets worth \$200,000 into Sweden, police said today.

Two Americans have been arrested in Stockholm and the leader of the drug ring is being held in Copenhagen, the Stockholm Morning News reported. Police are looking for other members of the ring, said to number about ten men. An undisclosed quantity of drugs has been found.

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News Analysis

Vatican Power Is Felt in Italy

By Louis B. Fleming

ROME.—The Vatican, in a remarkable display of its power, succeeded in making the issue of divorce the central question in political negotiations for a new Italian government.

There is even a possibility that the political intervention by the Holy See may succeed in killing the divorce law that had seemed certain to be approved in the Senate in the weeks ahead, as it was in the Chamber of Deputies last Nov. 28.

The Vatican action is exacting a heavy price, however. Within the Roman Catholic Church itself, the political intervention has hardened divisions between progressives and conservatives. More importantly, the political repercussions in Italy could be grave.

Two former prime ministers already have failed to place a new government. A third former prime minister gave up yesterday. His failure could mean national elections three years ahead of schedule.

An election campaign waged on the divorce question would revive the kind of holy war which Italy has known in the past. Already, the Vatican's intervention has forced the principal political leaders to more pressing national economic and social problems.

THE Obstacle
There are, of course, many political issues at stake, but all of them have been settled sufficiently in the 40 days of the government crisis so that only divorce remains as the obstacle to agreement.

The goal of the negotiations has been to restore the center-left government which combined the Christian Democrats and three non-church parties, the Unitarians, the Socialists and the Republicans.

Each of the negotiators for a new government, Mariano Rumor, Aldo Moro and Amintore Fanfani, who admitted his failure yesterday, is a Christian Democrat.

But none has been able so far to win enough concessions from his own party on the divorce question to reach agreement on a government with the three non-church parties.

This political rigidity has coincided with the Vatican campaign on the issue, renewed Feb. 11 by Pope Paul VI with a speech on the anniversary of the signing of the Lateran Pact and concordat, which are the basis of the entire controversy. These agreements in 1929 between Benito Mussolini and Pope Pius XI guaranteed the independence of the Vatican and, among other things, yielded to ecclesiastical courts and offices control over the dissolution of marriage.

The pope challenged the proposed divorce law as a violation of the concordat, but again said he was willing to enter into negotiations on revision of the concordat.

The Vatican sent a formal diplomatic note to the state of Italy insisting that there must be bilateral negotiations before any change is made regarding divorce. The thoughts of the Holy See were further clarified in an article in the *Avvenire*, an authoritative semi-monthly published here by Jesuit fathers in close coordination with high Vatican officials.

There are two things to do, the article asserted: (1) Suspend political action on divorce and initiate bilateral

negotiations with the Vatican on a new basis, or (2) amend the legislation already passed by the lower house so that divorce is granted solely in cases of civil marriage but denied those married by the church.

The article made clear that the pope favored the first course but would accept the second.

Direct Intervention
It came as a stunning blow. It was a direct political proposal, a specific intervention in domestic

Italian affairs which contradicted the Vatican's insistence that its sole interest was in protecting its legal rights under the 1929 concordat.

At this point, three distinguished Jesuit scholars at the prestigious Gregorian University here decided to challenge what was going on. The Roman Catholic Church, in its stand against divorce in Italy, was violating the principles of religious freedom which the church had adopted at the Vatican Council, they said.

They made clear that they were not in favor of divorce themselves. But they defended the right of all persons to this civil right and challenged any imposition of canonical or church law through state law.

Their statement was greeted with a flood of grateful letters, but Jesuit headquarters were rocked as though hit by a bomb.

The father general, Pedro Arrupe, was still in bed when a copy of the article, outlined in red, was handed to him, according to one report. The rector of the university, Father Hervé Carrier, was awakened at the Frascati retreat house where he was spending the weekend and called back to Rome.

All day, Jesuit leaders struggled with the problem. Father Carrier asked the professors to say nothing more. Father Arrupe saw each of them privately, but the conversations were reported afterwards not to have been disciplinary or severe. Finally, just after 11 o'clock Sunday night, March 8, a communiqué was issued.

Deep Division
It reflected the deep division in the curia of the Jesuits. The statement defended the legitimacy of the Vatican's legal demand for bilateral negotiations on the concordat revision, but without saying who was right in the argument. And the statement conspicuously avoided saying anything that would dispute the arguments on religious freedom put forward by the professors.

At the Vatican itself there was a terrible debate. What to do? Observers Romano, the official Vatican newspaper, decided to do nothing. Radio Vatican carried an attack on the stand of the professors which again appeared to many to go far beyond jurisdictional questions and represent a new form of political intervention.

As Mr. Moro gave up and Mr. Fanfani began his consultations March 12, a new political move by the Roman Catholic Church was revealed.

Antonio Cardinal Poma, president of the Italian Episcopal Conference, sent a stern "pastoral" letter to the president of ACLI, a leftist laymen's organization. The letter was interpreted as a demand for loyalty to the Christian Democratic party and an end to flirtation with leftist non-church parties, including the Communists and the three Socialist parties.

Acting Dean Says No to Top Job on French Campus
PARIS, March 19 (Reuters).—The acting dean on the embattled Nanterre University campus here refused today to take over the post permanently after failing to receive a vote of confidence from the faculty's managing board.

History professor René Rémond took temporary charge of the arts and letters school Tuesday after Dean Paul Ricoeur resigned, accusing the government of being unable to deal with the troubled French university system by political means.

Mr. Rémond today put seven conditions for taking over as permanent dean and demanded approval by two thirds of the managing board made up of representatives of teachers and students.

One condition was that the campus should be treated like an ordinary public place—thus opening the way to police intervention against student disorders. Mr. Rémond received the votes of 24 of the 38 council members—two short of the majority he demanded.

Athens to Close Down Consulate in Rhodesia
ATHENS, March 19 (UPI).—The government announced today that the Greek consulate in Salisbury will close Saturday in conformity with a United Nations Security Council call for cutting of all diplomatic ties with the breakaway state.

The announcement came a week after government sources said Athens did not intend to shut its consulate, because it felt it could not ignore the large Greek community in Rhodesia.

Beaudine Dies At 78; Directed Pickford, Fields
HOLLYWOOD, Calif., March 19 (UPI).—William Beaudine, 78, who directed stars like W.C. Fields and Mary Pickford during his half-century career in Hollywood, died yesterday.

He was a top director for all the major production companies. His 1926 film "The Canadian," starring Thomas Meighan, was cited by the Library of Congress, the Film Art Institute of New York and the Los Angeles County Museum of Art.

Included in his credits were "Little Annie Rooney," and "The Sparrows," starring Miss Pickford, and "The Old-Fashioned Way," starring Mr. Fields. He also worked with Rudolph Valentino, Theda Bara and Gloria Swanson.

Marc Koven
NEW YORK, March 19 (NYT).—Jewelry designer Marc Koven, 67, died of a heart attack Sunday in his New York office.

Born in Paris, he was regarded as an innovator in jewelry design and was the inventor of eared jewels—stones placed inside small gold cages. He was six times a winner of the annual Diamonds International jewelry design award and was named to the Diamond International Academy, which awards the Oscars of the jewelry industry, in 1961.

He leaves his wife, Miriam, his brother Marcel and his son Ronald, an assistant foreign editor of *The Washington Post* and former writer for the *International Herald Tribune* in Paris.

U.S. Student Held On Drug Charge Escapes in Greece
SALONIKA, Greece, March 19 (AP).—Corbin Parker, 20, a Chicago student who was sentenced to three-and-a-half years in prison March 11 for possession and importation of hashish, escaped police custody Tuesday night while being transferred to Salonika, police disclosed today.

Parker was sentenced together with Gloria Roote, *Playboy* Magazine's December playmate. They were being driven in separate automobiles from the jail in the north central Greek town of Komotini, where their trial took place yesterday.

As his car drove up in front of a Salonika police station, Parker managed to push his way past two policemen and escape into the narrow alleys of the old city. He was not handcuffed.

Miss Roote will be sent to a prison on the island of Corfu. She was sentenced to ten months in prison on the same charges as Parker.

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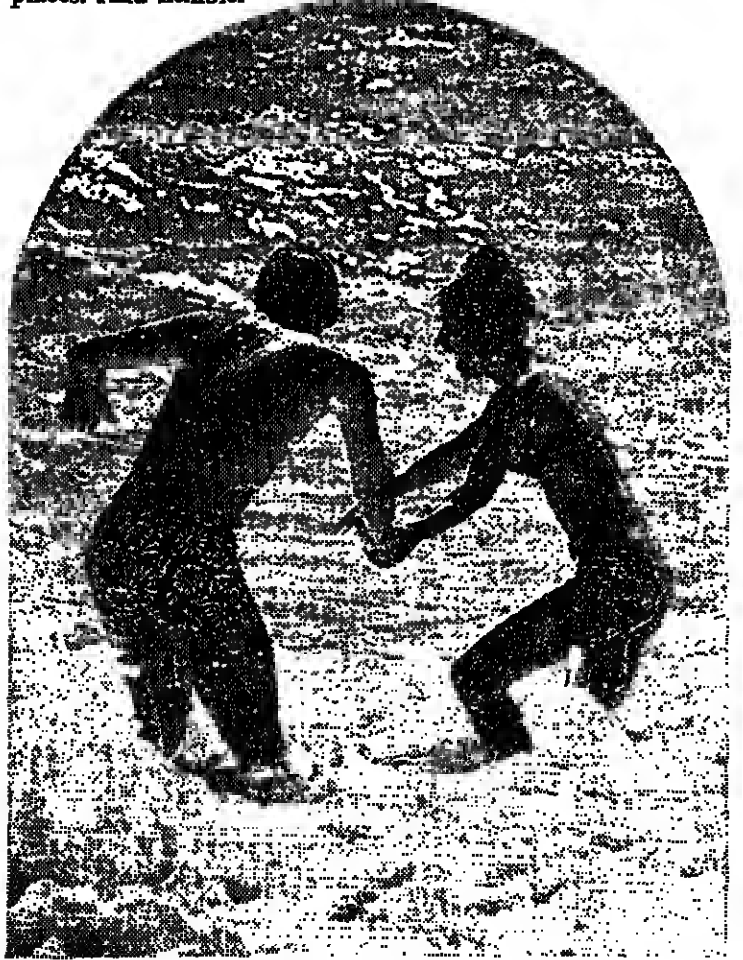
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Medium-Size Firms to Get Aid in France

New Government Unit To Finance Expansion

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, March 19. — France, acknowledging that its industrial growth is fragmented among too many small businesses, today followed the example of its European allies in setting up an agency to revitalize private industry.

The independent agency, the Industrial Development Institute, will have a 1 billion franc purse (\$160 million) to help convert medium-sized companies into larger, more efficient and more competitive units.

Maurice Schlegel, president of Credit Lyonnais, the nation's second largest bank, has been appointed president of IDI. He will continue to hold his position in the nationalized bank.

Although the funds will be provided by the government—300 million francs (\$36 million) will be available during this year—IDI's temporary and limited investments are to be free from government interference. IDI's board—ten members of which eight are expected to be businessmen—will direct its activities.

The main thrust of IDI's activities is expected to be directed toward companies whose size inhibits effective competition, particularly on world markets.



Maurice Schlegel

become competitive—through mergers or internal expansion—IDI will be following examples already set in Western Europe.

The oldest of these, although more directly controlled by the government, is Italy's Industrial Reconstruction Institute, established under the Mussolini regime, which today manages much of the nation's industry. Another state holding company, Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi, set up after the war, concentrates on stimulating the oil, gas, chemical and nuclear industries.

The closest parallel for IDI, however, is Britain, where the three-year-old Industrial Reorganization Corporation promotes mergers to streamline operations, stimulate expansion and create companies with enough muscle to carry on business in world markets.

Similar government agencies are active in Sweden, Belgium and Spain. The establishment of IDI has been under study since last September. It was opposed at the outset by many private firms and banks and it remains to be seen whether the agency will complement or compete with the rest of the business community.

To overcome the hostility, the government first promised that IDI would be independent, and backed this up with the plan to put a large number of businessmen on the board.

Bache Capital Rises

NEW YORK, March 19 (NYT). — John K. Loeble, chairman of Bache & Co., has reported that the brokerage concern's capital at the end of the Jan. 31 fiscal year had risen to \$96 million from \$94.9 million a year earlier and had not declined, as had been reported.

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SIGNING CEREMONY—Signing the Common Market-Yugoslavia trade agreement yesterday, from left to right, Jean Rey, Common Market Executive Commission president; Pierre Harmel, Belgian Foreign Minister and Common Market Council president; and Toma Granfil, a member of the Yugoslavian federal executive council. The three-year accord, first between the EEC and an East bloc country, eases trade controls and speeds up some tariff cuts. Negotiations on the pact began in October, 1968.

EEC Trade Stakes Ride on Brandt Talks

By Richard Norton-Taylor

BRUSSELS, March 19 (WP). — The unprecedented meeting today between West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and East German Premier Willi Stoph could have some commercial repercussions for the East Germans.

At the moment, as far as the Common Market is concerned, there is no difference in the treatment of East and West German goods. According to the market's Treaty of Rome, Germany is one economic unit.

Since the establishment of free trade throughout the Common Market area nearly two years ago, East Germany has thus benefited from theoretical advantages which are not shared by its Eastern neighbors.

If Bonn grants international recognition to the East German regime, the latter's goods should receive the same treatment as other non-market countries.

This could lead to the paradoxical situation that, as diplomatic relations and communications between the two parts of Germany are improved, customs posts would have to go up along the border.

Further complications could arise when the EEC's common commercial policy towards Eastern Europe becomes fully effective at the beginning of 1974.

Intra-German trade has increased steadily over the past ten years. East German trade to the Federal Republic, totalling \$360 million in 1968, accounts for nearly 10 percent of the Communist regime's total exports. West German exports to East Germany, \$359 million in 1968, amount to something over 1 percent of its total exports.

Despite the advantages, East German exports to the Common Market as a whole, \$195 million in 1968 and \$464.6 million in 1969, have not increased at a faster rate

than trade with its Eastern neighbors, nor any faster than other East bloc countries' trade with the EEC.

The West European governments have jealously maintained as free a hand as possible over their economic relations with Eastern Europe and West Germany is in a better position than most to use economic arguments for possible political gains. The present situation could provide a major bargaining point for Mr. Brandt.

The critical year in East-West European trade relations might well be 1973 when all Common Market-East European trade pacts are due for negotiation by the market's independent commission on behalf of all six EEC countries.

This would cover not only mutual trade concessions, but also export credit agreements which, as trade opens up, are increasingly likely to become an integral part of any arrangements.

Mutual Fund Sales Heavy at PXs

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

MUNICH (NYT). — Mutual funds are being sold through U. S. military post exchanges in Europe at a rate of more than \$1 million a month.

Introduced in 1961, the program had been exclusively handled until last year by subsidiaries of Investors Overseas Services, the sprawling Geneva-based holding company of Bernard Cornfeld.

His IOS, a target of attacks by the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington, employs about 16,000 salesmen. Last year, they persuaded investors to put about \$900 million into IOS-managed mutual funds.

The post exchange contract has been transferred to a company based in New Jersey, Lexington Research and Management Corp., which used to have close ties with Mr. Cornfeld.

The program is officially described as a service to military men to help them develop systematic investment programs. And since dollars flow back to the United States, the program is said to help the American balance-of-payments.

The post exchange (PX) system has an exclusive license to trade in Army military installations all over the world. It lists annual sales at about \$3.1 billion, an amount exceeded by only two U. S. chains, Sears, Roebuck and J. C. Penney.

Although the sale of mutual fund shares through PXs is not illegal, questions have been raised about its propriety. Two years after an agreement with the SEC to stop selling fund shares to Americans, Mr. Cornfeld was still doing so through the PX franchise.

Most of the funds have what is known as a front-end load. That is, the investors agree to pay a certain amount every month over a specified term. Approximately half of the first year's investment is taken out as a sales charge.

With a monthly investment plan over a ten-year period, the sales commission works out the full term to about 8 percent for contracts of, for example, \$50 or \$100 a month, and less for larger monthly commitments. The SEC has launched a vigorous attack against front-end loading in the United States.

The PX system in Europe gets a fee of less than 0.2 percent of sales. In 1968, for instance, total sales of mutual funds amounted to \$23.4 million. The dealers received \$602,000 and the Army \$30,100.

Unlike other items sold through post exchanges, there is no money-back guarantee on mutual funds, nor are there the usual discounts that PX customers enjoy.

Although it is pointed out that a discount on sales charges on an individual contract cannot be given, no effort has been made to obtain what could be a perfectly legal discount on volume sales. This could be done by appointing a trust officer on a military base to act for a number of servicemen, whose joint purchases would then entitle them to a lower commission rate.

Control at Minimum

The Army exercises a minimum of control over the operation. The responsible authorities are at the European exchange system headquarters here, whose commander, Brig. Gen. William R. Bigler, reports directly to Gen. James H. Folck, commander of the U.S. Army in Europe. In this chain of command the Munich headquarters is not under any direct supervision of the authorities in Washington or at the central PX headquarters in Dallas.

The Munich headquarters keeps at arm's

length from the actual operation. Although it is responsible for a clearance process for salesmen assigned to PXs, it relinquishes control functions to individual post commanders and receives only the figures on fund sales.

Sales operations of this sort are not universal in the Army. The mutual fund service was suspended in South Vietnam, according to information in Saigon, after the military authorities found that the contractor, the same company that operated the service in Europe, was violating some terms of its agreement.

History of Contract

The story of the European contract goes back to early 1961 when Dudley Strassburg, a manager for IOS based in West Germany, approached Col. Richard D. White, head of the Air Force exchange system in Wiesbaden, and got him interested in the idea of letting the company's subsidiary, Investors Continental Services, sell through the exchanges.

Three years later, the Air Force and Army PX systems were merged. The contract was maintained, extended to Army exchanges and renewed several times.

Col. White, now retired and a civilian employee of the Air Force exchange service in Dallas, initially awarded contracts to three Wall Street brokerage houses to sell in PXs within the control of the European exchange system.

Case for Contractor

With the bull market in Wall Street, business boomed in 1961, but with the break in the market in 1962, the brokerage houses—Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith; Bache & Co., and Oppenheimer & Co.—retired from the European military business. Investors Continental Services stayed on.

Mr. Strassburg, explaining the position of IOS, said that the brokerage houses were not interested in the small account. Questioned about the propriety of fund sales through post exchanges, he spoke animatedly about what he termed the task that his organization and now Lexington Research and Management have performed:

"I feel strongly that what we have done is a good thing, even a noble thing. 'We came here when the business was a jungle, when aggressive, high-pressure peddlers were selling anything without any concept of what financial planning was all about. 'We elevated the business with accredited representatives of the National Association of Securities Dealers trained to analyze a family's financial needs. In the process most of the unpleasantness has now disappeared.'"

A Goodwill Thing

Mr. Strassburg contended that his salesmen had also helped military families with their problems on insurance. "We don't sell it," he said. "It's a goodwill thing."

Piedmont International, Ltd., the successor to Investors Planning Services, now is able to sell shares of 152 mutual funds through its PX facilities, but most of its sales, according to Elmore Cotton, manager of the company's Frankfurt office, are among the so-called "house" funds—that is, those managed by Lexington Research. Mr. Cotton asserted that these funds, Lexington Research and Lexington Growth, offered the best value.

Their purchase means at the same time that the full commission stays within the organization. In carrying on its sales operations through the PX system, Piedmont pays the Army a franchise fee that amounts to far less than those of other concessionaires. Under the Piedmont contract, the Army receives 5 percent of the gross commissions, with a guarantee of \$25,000 monthly. The normal fee ranges from 10 to 20 percent.

Royal Dutch Shell Group Earnings Up

British Petroleum Net Slips; Revenue Rises

LONDON, March 19 (AP). — The Royal Dutch Shell group of companies said today its net earnings in 1969 were the equivalent of \$84.5 million, up 9.4 percent from \$86.4 million the year before.

Group oil and natural gas sales increased 4.5 percent to \$8.23 billion, and chemical sales totalled \$1.26 billion, up 11.5 percent.

The Royal Dutch/Shell group is jointly held by the Royal Dutch Petroleum of Holland (60 percent) and the Shell Transport and Trading Company Ltd. of Britain (40 percent).

The group said its sales in the United States in 1969 had increased in volume but the net income had ended up \$21 million lower than in 1968 at \$391 million.

Shell Canada Ltd.'s net 1969 income totalled \$43.57 million, \$6.38 million lower than in 1968.

Group capital expenditures in 1969 were \$1.42 billion, up \$95 million from the previous year. The group said 1969 had been an expansion year with crude oil production up 13 percent, refinery runs rising 6 percent and oil sales volume up by 8 percent.

British Petroleum

LONDON, March 19 (Reuters). — British Petroleum reported today that net income for 1969 slipped 0.6 percent to \$308.16 million from the \$310.05 million earned in 1968.

For the parent company, however, net income rose 3.5 percent to \$192.24 million from \$185.76 million the year before.

BP's group sales totals rose 7.8 percent to \$5.23 billion in 1969, from \$4.89 billion in 1968. The company showed volume growth in sales of both crude oil, to 67.1 million tons from 65.3 million, and products, to 94.3 billion natural gas sales rose to 96.6 billion cubic feet from 1968's 87.72 billion.

Degeuss

FRANKFURT, March 19 (Reuters). — Deutsche Gold-und-Silber Scheideanstalt (Degeuss) reported today that group net profit soared 38 percent in fiscal 1969.

Earnings totaled \$9.1 million, up from \$6.6 million a year earlier. The company's turnover rose 16.4 percent to \$1.1 billion from the year before's \$957.7 million.

Net profit for the parent company rose to 49.8 million marks (\$15.6 million) from 41.1 million marks, as turnover rose to 2.12 billion marks (\$679.7 million) from 2.04 billion marks.

AGFA-Gevaert

LEVERKUSEN, March 19 (Reuters). — AGFA-Gevaert AG reported today a near tripling of net profit for the twelve months to Dec. 31 on a 16 percent rise in net turnover.

Profits, adjusted for the effects of October's revaluation, amounted to the equivalent of \$10.38 million, compared with \$3.8 million in the preceding twelve months.

Group turnover jumped to \$443.9 million from \$387.9 million, and is expected to go up another 15 percent in 1970, according to company chairman Gustav Schaum.

Mr. Schaum refused to forecast profit developments for 1970, citing such variables as the cost of silver purchases in what is now a speculative market, the effects of the mark revaluation and French franc devaluation, plus climbing labor costs in Germany.

He thought it unlikely that the company would be able to raise prices in order to absorb extra labor costs in view of the overall downward trend for photographic materials and equipment prices.

Kredietbank Luxembourg

LUXEMBOURG, March 19. — Kredietbank SA Luxembourg reported today a 20 percent hike in net profits for 1969, to the equivalent of \$1.01 million from the \$842,000 earned in 1968.

Assets at the bank were up about 15 percent at the end of the year, totalling \$240 million, as compared with end-1968 figures.

Corporate Pre-Tax Profits Fall For Third Consecutive Quarter

WASHINGTON, March 19 (Reuters). — U.S. corporate profits before taxes registered their third consecutive decline in the 1969 final quarter, dropping \$900 million to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$91.6 billion, the Commerce Department reported yesterday.

The total was the smallest since the third quarter of 1968 when it was at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$91.5 billion. In the third quarter of 1969, profits dropped \$2.3 billion from the second quarter's \$93.4 billion.

The drop in the fourth quarter's pre-tax profits centered on durable goods manufacturing, primarily because of the reduced earnings in the automobile and electrical machinery industries. The department said the General Electric strike figured predominantly in the electrical machinery decline.

Corporate profits tax liability dropped \$300 million to \$42.5 billion in the fourth quarter. This was the first decline of the year.

AT&T First-Quarter Net Up; Ogden Profit Plunged in '69

By Gene Smith

NEW YORK, March 19 (NYT). — American Telephone and Telegraph Co. and its subsidiaries reported new highs in first-quarter operating revenues and net income for the period ended Feb. 28.

H. I. Romnes, chairman and chief executive officer, said yesterday that "We see 1970 as another year of progress in service and earnings."

First-quarter operating revenues rose to \$4.06 billion from \$3.73 billion a year earlier. Net income, up \$556.02 million, or 95 cents a share, compared with \$549.72 million, or 97 cents a share, in the 1969 period.

After deduction of \$16 million in minority interests, net applicable to AT & T stock amounted to \$538.87 million. This compared with a deduction of \$15 million in the 1969 period.

AT & T issues quarterly reports for periods ending with the last

days of February, May, August and November. It also issues an annual report based on the calendar year.

Operating revenues for the 12 months ended Feb. 28 totalled \$15.87 billion against \$14.53 billion a year earlier. Net income rose to \$32.6 billion or \$4 a share, from the \$24 billion, or \$3.79 a share, reported in the 1969 period.

Mr. Romnes noted that during the quarter, the Bell System's operating companies gained 1.1 million new telephones and handled 10.5 percent more long-distance messages than a year ago.

As previously announced, the Bell System expects to spend more than \$6.5 billion on expansion this year, by far the most ever spent by any U.S. company in a single year.

Ogden Corp.

NEW YORK, March 19 (Reuters). — Profits at Ogden Corp. plunged to \$9 million, or 63 cents a share, in 1969 from \$25.58 million \$2.14 a share, in 1968, the firm reported today.

Net profit figures for 1969 include an extraordinary loss of \$5.25 million, or 48 cents a share, realized on the sale or disposition of certain operations and facilities, the loss of a farm crop from natural causes, disposal of cyclamate-bearing products and costs of litigation, the company said.

Revenue for 1969 rose 2 percent to \$108 million from the year before's \$106 million.

Curis-Wright

Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) ... 295.31 200.07
Profits (millions) ... 12.25 11.75
Per Share ... 1.38 1.20

Eagle-Richer Industries

Quarter to Feb. 28 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) ... 57.0 54.8
Profits (millions) ... 2.54 2.47
Per Share ... 0.54 0.53

Mattel Inc.

Year to Jan. 31 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) ... 12.07 8.03
Profits (millions) ... 1.82 1.26
Per Share ... 0.42 0.28

Pueblo Supermarkets

Year to Jan. 31 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) ... 427.56 534.0
Profits (millions) ... 6.91 5.83
Per Share ... 1.63 1.43

Walter Kidde (*)

Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) ... 786.2 608.9
Profits (millions) ... 33.6 26.38
Per Share (Diluted) ... 3.30 2.87

Fourth Quarter

Revenue (millions) ... 238.63 192.27
Profits (millions) ... 10.31 10.68
Per Share ... 1.10 0.98

* Profit for final quarter indicated, not released by company.

Gulf Will Pay In Crude Oil For Takeover

HAMBURG, March 19 (Reuters). — Gulf Oil Corp. said today it will pay in crude oil the whole of the cost of taking over the 96 percent holding of Saarbergwerke in Erdölwerke Frisia AG.

The purchase includes a refinery with a capacity of 225 million tons a year at Emden, West Germany, and 680 retail outlets. The service stations are spread throughout West Germany, but most are in the north and central parts of the country.

In announcing the takeover earlier this week, Gulf described the move as a further step into the German petroleum market and in line with its plan for continued growth throughout Western Europe—a natural outlet for its large sources of crude oil in the Midwest.

Oil From Kuwait

The crude oil used for payment will be shipped from Kuwait to Bantay Bay in Ireland, the only European port capable at present of taking Gulf's largest tankers.

The oil will then be transported to Saarbergwerke's refinery near Saarbrücken.

A Gulf spokesman declined today to disclose the amount or value of the oil, adding only that no exchange of cash will occur.

Asked why Gulf decided to acquire Frisia, he replied that the direct access to a large number of outlets in West Germany will save the company the heavy cost and long time needed to build up a new entity. Gulf at present has 150 German filling stations.

Plans for Frisia

James E. Lee, president of Gulf Oil Co.—Eastern Hemisphere, said payment for the take-over is not simply a matter of supplying crude oil to Saarbergwerke. "It is more complicated than that," he told a press conference here. But he declined to give any further details.

Gulf has no intention at the moment of raising Frisia's capital or of making an offer to minority Frisia shareholders, he said.

"Gulf will have to supply cash input to Frisia over the next two to three years running into several tens of millions of dollars," Mr. Lee declared.

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Postal Strike Adds to Gloom On Big Board

Prices, Volume Sag; Closing Rumors Stir

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, March 19 (NYT). — The New York Stock Exchange added the postal strike to its pack of burdens today and the result was a preponderance of sagging prices on low volume.

The Dow Jones industrial average, weakening in the final hour, slipped 2.97 to 764.98.

This put the blue-chip indicator just above the area between 745 and 760 where it had met buying support during February. At present, the Dow stands 20 points above its six-year low of 744.06 registered on Jan. 30.

Gilette, its price shaved by 3 3/4 to 2 1/2, led the active list. Officials told the annual meeting they expect per-share earnings for the first quarter to run about even with the year-ago period.

Glamour Spots

Some glamour spots were hit by selling as the NYSE, with declines outpacing advances by 777 to 533, failed to produce any outstanding group gains. Soft-drink issues did close higher amid forecasts of improved sales for

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

مکاتیب الاولیاء

[illegible]

Closing prices on March 18, 1970									
High Low Last Ch'ge			High Low Last Ch'ge			High Low Last Ch'ge			
INDUSTRIALS									
532 Steel	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4			1450 Gen Del	12.15	12.00	12.00 +12
110 Acklins	8 1/4	8	8 1/4			400 Clark C	2.05	2.00	5.05
600 Agri-V Oil	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	- 1/4		2200 Dynam	1.90	1.85	1.85
250 Alaba	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4			750 Flt	26.50	26.25	26.50 +25
300 Arqua pf C	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	- 1/4		200 Nat Petro	5.25	5.70	2.70 +10
7450 Atl Sug	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	- 1/4		1697 Num OG	7.85	7.45	7.70 -10

INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING FUND S.A.

	5.85	3.75	3.80
	5.50	5.35	5.50
	5.50	5.00	shares.
treas. Stocks			
	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2 - 1/4
	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2 - 1/4
	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2 - 1/4
	4.80	4.80	4.80 + .05
	34	34 1/2	34 1/2
	5.00	4.90	4.90
	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2 - 1/4
	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2 + 1/4
	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2 + 1/4
	32	31	31 - 1/4
	4.65	4.65	4.65 - .25
	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2 + 1/4
	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2 - 1/4
	7.50	7.45	7.45 - .15
	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2 - 1/4
	14	14	14 + 1/4
	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2 + 1/4
	25	24 1/2	25 + 1/4
	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2 - 1/4
	1024.80	1024.80	shares.

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(established in Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A.)

FINANCE COMPANY
(established in Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A.)

8 % Bearer Notes Due 1973
(unconditionally guaranteed for payment of principal
and interest by Standard Oil Company of California)

The placement of these Notes has been negotiated by

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Lehman Brothers
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Bank Mees & Hope N.V.
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson

March 17, 1970.

This appears as a matter of record only

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\$10,000,000

Five-year loan with currency options to

**Instrument Systems
Corporation**

The above loan has been provided by

**The Royal Bank of Canada Trust
Corporation Limited**

and arranged by

Manufacturers Hanover Limited

PEANUTS



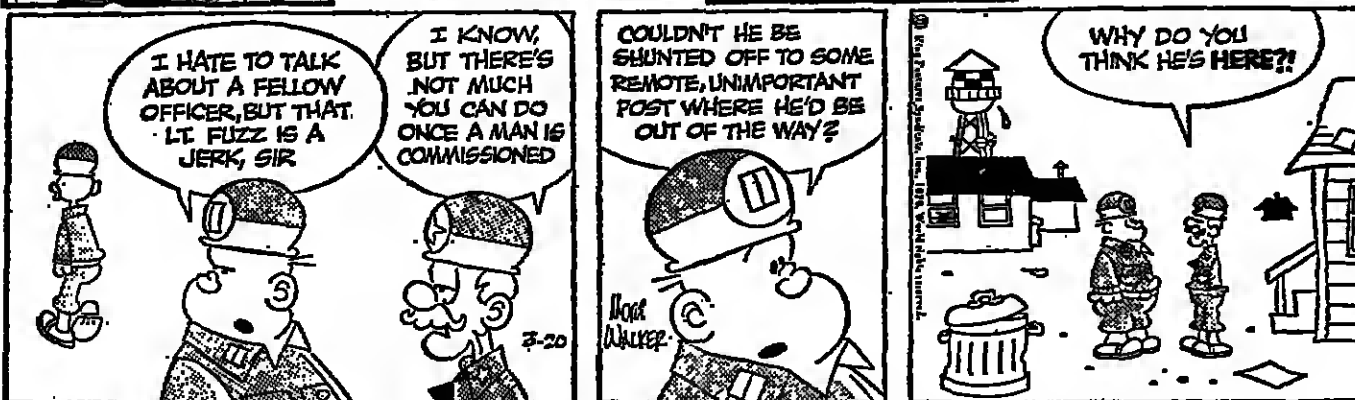
R.C.



LIL ABNER



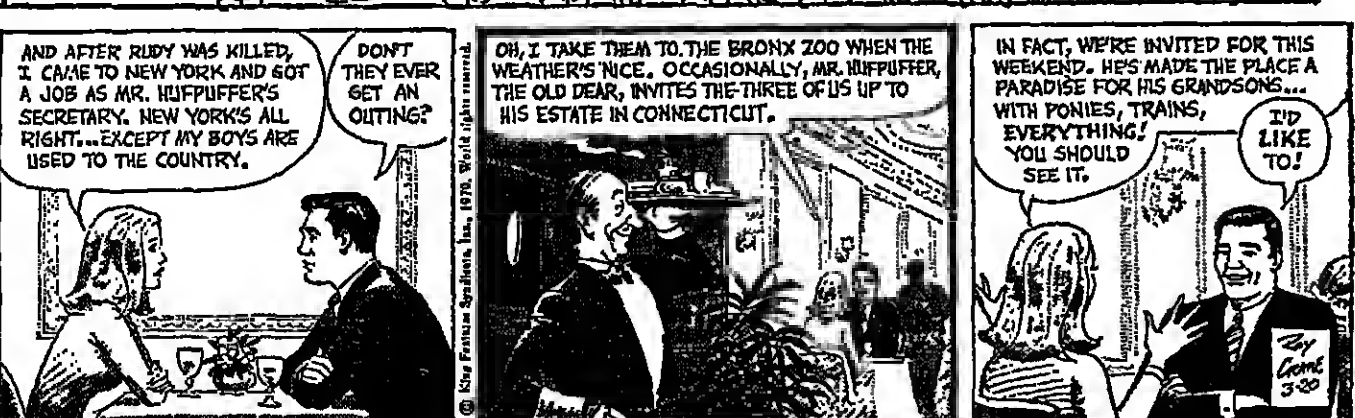
BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



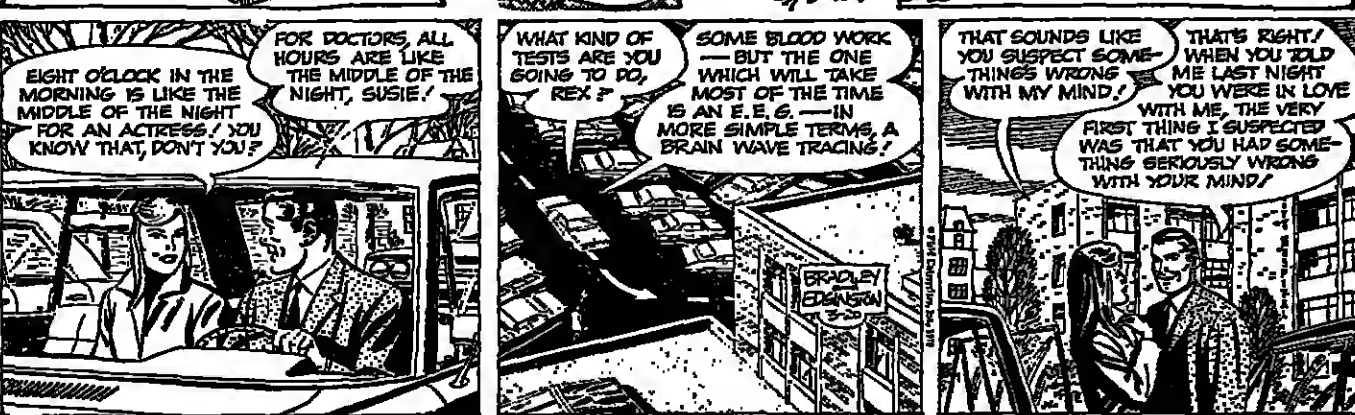
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WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The diagramed deal from the Omar Sharif Bridge Circus-Dallas Aces match, played early in the tour, indicates that luck can play a major part even in a duplicate match. Bill Eisenberg, for the Aces, opened the West hand with one no-trump, and his partner, Bob Goldman, made a gambling raise to three no-trump.

Giorgio Belladonna, however, badly bid four spades. He no doubt anticipated that three no-trump would succeed, and that four spades would fail by a trick or two. Both these expectations were erroneous, and he wound up with a massive profit.

The opening lead of the heart king was won with the ace, and South saw that two heart losers and one club loser were unavoidable. He was in danger of losing, in addition, a trump trick and a second club trick.

It was likely, but not certain, that West held the club ace. South would have preferred to leave the clubs untouched until later in the play, hoping to uncover clues to the high-card distribution. But he needed to lead trumps from dummy, so a club entry was essential.

On the lead of the club seven, West put up his ace, knowing that South was unlikely to misguess, and cashed two heart tricks. He tried the diamond ace, but South ruffed, crossed to the club king and led a small trump. When the king was taken by the ace he was able to claim his contract.

When the hand was replayed Léon Yalouze for the Circus opened the West hand with one club, an artificial strong bid. South had an opportunity to bid both his suits at a low level.

The North-South partnership judged, quite rightly, that the prospects of making ten tricks with their cards were not good. They permitted East-West to play in a contract of four clubs, which was just made.

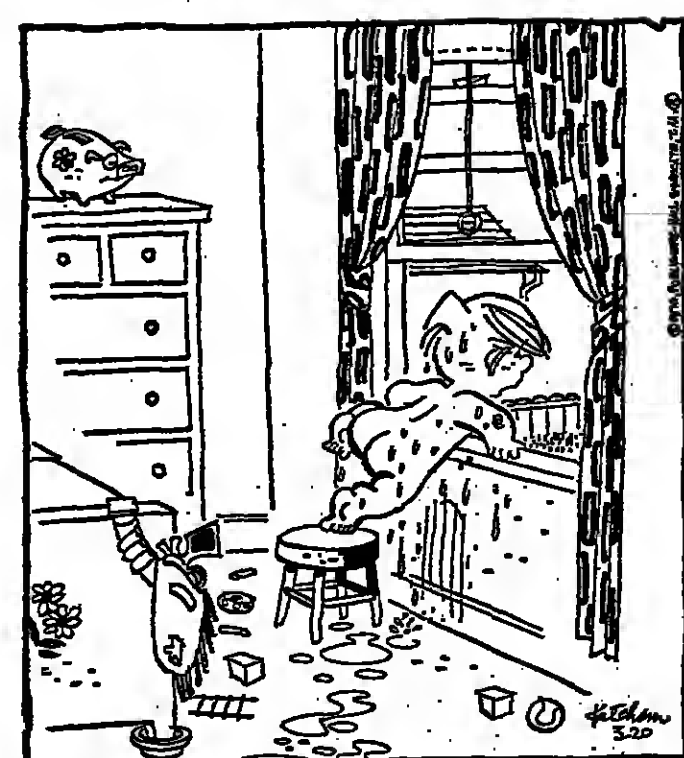
The fates certainly smiled on the Circus on this deal. They gained 12 international match points without any of their opponents having done anything open to criticism.

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding: West North East South 1NT Pass 3NT 4 Pass Pass DBL 4 Pass Pass West led the heart king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

CURDS CARDS BAD
ANAL ALERT RICE
METS RADIO THREE
ESTATE SPRINTER
ALLIEN SERIE
FELICIOUS DEADER
GULL BLISS SWALE
RIOT DEATH STALLA
TOWER SHORE LTD
ENSURE TEAROSSES
MATE SINGE
DROOPERS PENIARD
BOAN HALLS AISEA
TEAM LISTER WILLY
VNS NEEDS ENDS

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

COEMA

OMPET

BANACA

EPITOC

OUR

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: ALIVE SKUNK DENURE OPPOSE

Answers: What a little left soup you made—A MAN SLIP

BOOKS

RECOLLECTIONS

By Alexis de Tocqueville. Translated from the French by George Lawrence. Edited by J.P. Mayer and A.P. Kerr. Doubleday 333 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by D. W. Brogan

This is the first part of a two-part review. The second part will appear tomorrow.

THE reputation of Alexis de Tocqueville has steadily risen in this century, but it has also changed its character. For a long time Tocqueville was known simply as the author of *Democracy in America* (1835), the most famous book on the civilization of the United States. It was easy to fault him in this capacity. He spent a comparatively short time in the United States. He misunderstood or ignored some of the most important phenomena of American society during his visit. For example, he underestimated the powers and potentialities of the presidency and the achievements of President Andrew Jackson. We now know much more about the sources Tocqueville used and about the degree of modern sociological industry he displayed: It was—perhaps fortunately—not great by modern standards.

I have no doubt myself that of all writers on the United States, Tocqueville is by far the greatest, and that *Democracy in America* is one of the most important studies of American society ever written. The title, I think, unfortunately, for the theme is not democracy in America so much as equality in modern society after the French Revolution, and the United States appears simply as a paradigm of that society.

In this century Tocqueville has been made a kind of conservative prophet. This, I think, is false identification. Tocqueville was, indeed, skeptical of the virtues of mass democracy and the naive doctrines which suggest that liberty is the rule of a society by an identifiable electoral majority. Tocqueville, after all, was as concerned with political equality in a society as he was with formal democracy, and since he is very much a contemporary author, anything that casts light on his work, his methods of work, and his achievements is a valuable addition to our current stock of ideas.

We should remember, however, that Tocqueville was in fact more concerned with the aftermath of the French Revolution than he was with the aftermath of the American Revolution. He had reason for this preoccupation. He was, as is often forgotten a great-grandson of one of the martyrs of the Revolution, the enlightened philosopher lawyer Montesquieu. For this reason, the *Recollections*, a brilliant report on the French crises of his time, are of permanent importance in explaining some of Tocqueville's insights and biases.

And we should remember that at the time Tocqueville was writing the *Recollections*, he was pondering and preparing to write another book which is at least as remarkable as *Democracy in America*. This book was *L'Ancien Régime et la révolution* (1856), and it demonstrated with considerable

success that many of the aspects of French society Tocqueville (and nineteenth-century liberals) chalked most were not the work of the wicked Jacobins, but of great centralizing monarchs and ministers like Richelieu and Louis XIV. Tocqueville saw that you cannot get away from history by refusing to notice it and examine its real character.

Tocqueville was struck by the fact that although the end of the French Revolution had been proclaimed again, and again, for example, when Gen. Bonaparte took over, when the royalist restoration was imposed by the victorious Allies in 1814, when the royalist restoration was overturned by the Paris revolt of 1830, it nevertheless kept on going on. And Tocqueville had the intuition, justified by history, that it would keep on going on, that the French Revolution had raised questions to which it had not provided answers.

So the *Recollections* are the record of a disillusionment or, if you like, of the confirmation of a skepticism which the young Tocqueville took with him to America in the 1830s. In a way, he was doing what Edmund Spenser, a much less serious writer, was to do later. He was to report that he had "seen the future, and it works."

From the beginning Tocqueville disbelieved in great uniform systems of government and political and social organization which naturally appealed to someone trained, as Karl Marx was, in the German philosophical tradition. Tocqueville, like Marx, was impressed by the great problem which the French Revolution had not solved, that of economic inequality. He knew the importance of the question asked by Proudhon: "What is Property?" and he knew of many people who accepted Proudhon's answer: "Property is theft."

Tocqueville therefore despised, both intellectually and morally, the complacent answers given by the complacent politicians of the monarchy of July, and the complacent liberals of the opposition to Louis-Philippe. I share the view that the monarchy of July was the best edifying of the various regimes the French have given themselves or have had imposed on them. It was not accidental that few regimes have had such a hostile reception from the intellectual-artists like Daudet, novelists like Flaubert and Stendhal and Tocqueville has no regrets for the fall of the regime which sent him as a young judge to America to study the penitentiary system.

Dr. Dennis Brogan, a professor of political science at Cambridge University, wrote this review for *Books World*, literary supplement of *The Washington Post*.

CROSSWORD—By Will Weng

- ACROSS
- Avon calling
 - Shrew
 - Red deer
 - Prince
 - Papal cape
 - Isosceles
 - Cole Porter opus
 - Marianas Island
 - Craving
 - Legendary
 - Chinese emperor
 - French marshal
 - Pronoun
 - Blacks
 - Tockal steps
 - Picard's friend
 - Words of ascent
 - Sudden movement
 - One of thirteen
 - Resumes
 - Football
 - French composer
 - and master
 - Canonized
 - Woman: Abbr.
 - Finally, in Paris
 - Turns left
 - Strained: Fr.
 - Building
- DOWN
- Suffix with glob
 - vous plait
 - Before
 - Flourishing
 - period
 - Regime founded 962 A.D.
 - Drug plant
 - Standard
 - Heater
 - Felled in a way
 - Chapters of a secret U.S. group
 - Pillow cover
 - Type of barometer
 - Pronoun
 - Badminton
 - accessory
 - French composer
 - Unhappy music
 - a Grecian
 - Uro
 - Writer George
 - Army groups
 - French school
 - Navy officers: Abbr.
 - Remunerated
 - Part of IOU
 - Resinous substance
 - Whisky
 - Hillside
 - Dress
 - Denube part
 - Midwestern ruler
 - Captive of Hercules
 - Marshes
 - Gift name
 - Hollow out
 - Craving
 - Collected sayings
 - Absence of Prefix

